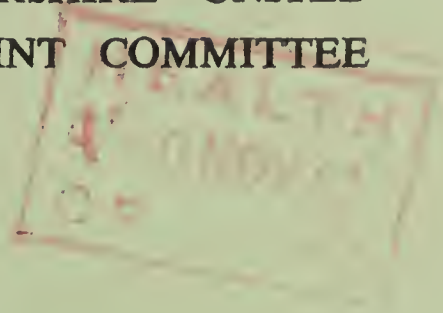


CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED
DISTRICTS (M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Departments

for the Year 1961



Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Districts:

Dursley Rural District Nailsworth Urban District
Stroud Rural District Stroud Urban District
Thornbury Rural District

INDEX

	PAGE
DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT	
Part I 	10
Part II 	22
STROUD RURAL DISTRICT	
Part I 	48
Part II 	56
THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT	
Part I 	75
Part II 	83
NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT	
Part I 	106
Part II 	112
STROUD URBAN DISTRICT	
Part I 	127
Part II 	134

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS
(M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year
ending 31st December, 1961**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961 as directed by the Minister of Health and, in particular, by Circular 1/62.

This should, of course, be Dr. Cooper's report on the year's work and I will, in presenting it, comment on aspects of the work to which, I feel, he would have wished to draw your attention.

First, however, may I record the great regret at Dr. Cooper's sudden death which has been expressed to me repeatedly throughout the Division. He had become, what every Medical Officer hopes to be—the real friend of everyone in his District and although I was not privileged to know him, I am sure it will be your wish that I record here your great appreciation of all his work for this area and his continuing zeal in seeking to improve the health of the people, together with your sympathy for his wife and family.

The Report, as usual, contains the detailed reports on the environmental health of the Districts submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspectors and I will not repeat what they so ably set out, but merely note that the health of the Districts has remained good throughout the year and that steady progress has been made on the various projects for improving the sanitary conditions.

Statistics:

At the beginning of the Report you will find some consolidated tables for the five Districts which based on a total population of 96,900 gives a truer picture of conditions than the figures based on each district alone.

Infectious Diseases:

No unusual feature appears in these statistics although the occurrence of 2,019 cases of measles shows how the area had its share of the disease during the epidemic year. Here it is interesting to notice that when the incidence of disease is tabulated in age groups, 50% of the cases occur in the 5—9 year age group although it was regarded formerly, as an illness of infancy. The only exception to this is the Thornbury Rural District where the distribution still shows a high incidence in the earlier years of life. With the

changes in living conditions we have seen a change in the epidemiology of Poliomyelitis and it may be that here we are witnessing a similar shift in age incidence.

The **Infant Mortality** figures are broken down into early Neonatal and Perinatal figures, etc., in order to pinpoint attention on the critical period of human life around the incident of birth. Here many lives are still lost from heredity, congenital and obstetric causes. These deaths are more difficult to prevent than those formerly occurring from the infectious diseases but one important measure is proper ante-natal care and all mothers should be urged to avail themselves of the facilities available both from their own doctors and the local authority clinics.

The **Illegitimate Birth Rate** is about the average for the nation although in one district a higher figure occurs again this year (possibly due to the small numbers). However, these figures together with the figures for Venereal Disease call for some thought. These are some of the Social Diseases and together with such other conditions as divorce, broken homes and juvenile delinquency, demand the attention and thought of all who work in the preventive field. We cannot be complacent about our work for young people while lives are spoiled by these social ills, and in this sphere the Public Health Department must co-operate with the many other workers in the field to find the preventive answer to these social diseases. Health Education has a big part to play in this work but many more people are needed.

Amongst the **Causes of Death** it will be noticed that over half the total deaths are due to the "Vascular" causes which is consistent with National figures. The next largest group contains the Neoplasms and here Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus form the largest sub-division—some 20% of all Cancer deaths. It is the rapid rise in this figure which has caused concern and it is to be hoped that now that the relationship between Lung Cancer and Smoking has been established, we shall effect a change in the social habits of society so that young people will grow up non-smokers and thus live to see the rising tide of Lung Cancer gradually recede once more.

Tuberculosis:

This disease continues to wane and the incidence in young people is being attacked by Mass Radiography and B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year olds in the schools. No separate statistics for this area are available but the figures for the schools and the expected births in the district show that a reasonable acceptance rate is being secured so that most children are being protected by this very useful vaccine.

Expected no. of children per age groups	Invitations	Acceptances	Positive	Negative	B.C.G.
1,600 + or -	1816	1347 73% of invitations	290 23% of ones tested	968 77%	970 77%

The figure for the positive reaction is rather higher than is usual and one would hope to see this figure fall as the incidence of Tuberculosis in the community wanes.

Bovine Tuberculosis is now largely eliminated as can be seen from the figures for Meat Inspection, but one outbreak of Tuberculosis did occur in a local herd. It is interesting to notice that now one thinks in terms of spread from man to cow rather than always the reverse as formerly. In this particular outbreak however, although there was an associated human case the evidence as to the source of the animal infection was not conclusive.

Water:

Steady progress has been made in the area to provide everyone with wholesome water and in the individual district reports details of the progress appears. Some isolated farms and houses still have their own supplies but even here effort is made to improve the quality of the supply. Where however the supply is from a shallow spring it may be impossible to prevent pollution.

Certain parts of Dursley Rural District have experienced difficulty with the piped water which has been discoloured and frequently has contained brown deposits. Laboratory investigations have shown the water to be bacteriologically pure but the chemical contaminants are most undesirable and efforts continue to be made to define the trouble and then effect a cure. This will have to receive much more attention in the months to come and I would repeat Dr. Cooper's point from last year's Report that though the provision of pure water may be largely an engineering matter, the supervision of the supply is still a Public Health responsibility and that therefore it is to be hoped that a Medical Officer will be appointed by the Board of the new Undertaking.

Sewage:

More and more houses have been put on main sewers and further new schemes have been completed or initiated. This is most gratifying as the provision of the mains services of water and sewers gives a great impetus to the improvement of properties by individual owners with the aid of Standard or Discretionary Grants.

In this way the old buildings that give such charm to the villages can be preserved without compelling people to live in unfit conditions.

As a result of the extension of sewers in the Chalford Parish this will now be an area where one may hope to see individual houses improved in this way. The Charfield area of Thornbury Rural District has also benefited by the co-operation of Dursley and Thornbury in providing sewers and sewage works for that area. Other schemes are also progressing but the small collections of houses isolated from others pose problems of particular difficulty. These main sewage schemes need to be pressed on with vigour however, if we are to avoid the rural nuisances that arise from the many polluted streams and ditches. Water sanitation in rural areas in the absence of main sewers is not an unmixed blessing. With the old privy or earth closet the pollution was retained "in situ" and slowly decayed but with water carriage and cesspits the effluent all too often pollutes neighbouring streams and ditches.

Main sewerage alone however is not sufficient without efficient sewage treatment. The effluent from the Stroud area is still not up to the required standard although it is hoped that when the new works are completed this will be remedied. Further down the river the need for sewage treatment is urgent as both at Sharpness and Severn Beach untreated sewage is still pumped straight into the river.

Housing:

The tables of figures on housing show that the unfit houses are gradually being eliminated. This, however, will not be a once and for all process. When the present plans are completed, we shall have other houses that need improving to bring them up to the higher standards that are constantly our aim for everyone.

The schemes for Old Peoples' Bungalows with a resident warden, as being developed at Stroud and Dursley, will be most useful and should provide accommodation where old people can live happily and successfully in almost complete independence rather than have to enter the welfare hostels.

Nuclear Power Stations:

A start is being made on the construction of the second Nuclear Power Station in the area. During the year the local Liaison Committee met regularly and a co-operative understanding is developing between the local authority and the Atomic Energy Authority so that people of the district can feel confident that their well-being is

not lost sight of or endangered in the interest of scientific progress. Nuclear Physics should have a great contribution to make to civilized life in the next century.

Public Houses:

Continual progress was made in improving the Licensed Premises in the area, although in some districts the Brewers are a little behind their target programme.

There are no **Licensed Common Lodging Houses** remaining in the area.

May I express Dr. Cooper's thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees for their support during the year, and also to the Public Health Inspectors and other Officers of the Council for their help.

Finally may I say, that at the time of writing this Report, I have much appreciated the most friendly welcome I have myself received from all the Councils and the Officers and how much I look forward to my work in this Division.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. A. S. HANSEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of:

The Dursley Rural District Council.

The Stroud Rural District Council.

The Thornbury Rural District Council.

The Nailsworth Urban District Council.

The Stroud Urban District Council.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1961

	Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Measles	2019	360	349	839	45	426
Whooping Cough	96	12	38	16	17	13
Scarlet Fever	53	16	17	4	5	11
Pneumonia	20	3	12	1	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	1	7	4	3	6
Dysentery	43	1	4	38	—	—
	(Sonne)					
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(not confirmed)			
Salmonella Infection	3	3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	2	3	1	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal	2	—	—	2	—	—

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1961

	Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Respiratory	36	6	4	9	1	16
Non-Respiratory	4	1	3	—	—	—
Total:	40	7	7	9	1	16

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE DISTRICTS—1961

	England and Wales	Central United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	17.4	17.13	17.23	16.22	22.23	14.40	15.57
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	5.9	4.03	3.3	5.1	3.9	Nil	4.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	19.1	16.59	32.4	14.2	9.4	39.0	14.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births	21.6	15.6	16.7	14.5	12.66	41.0	18.9
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 live births	15.5	11.4	6.7	12.5	9.5	41.0	15.5
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 total live and still births	32.2	26.6	38.9	23.7	18.8	78.0	26.0
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total live and still births	0.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 population ..	12.0	10.9	9.88	10.77	10.52	10.96	10.22
Average Age at Death		68.91	68.48	70.3	67.38	68.4	70.0
Estimated mid-year population, 1961 ..	46,166,000	96,900	18,320	27,380	30,130	3,710	17,360

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Position as at the 31st December, 1961

	Central Glos.					
	United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	1,987	234	450	809	120	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently become unfit	620	157	320	Nil	7	136
(c) Total number of unfit houses	2,517	391	770	809	127	510
(d) Number of houses demolished	538	88	233	79	6	132
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) ..	663	108	285	130	20	120
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	358	56	68	173	8	53
(g) Total number dealt with to date	1,462	245	586	278	48	305
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	54.1%	64.9%	76%	34.3%	29.9%	59.8%
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:						
(i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	1,194	310	347	368	40	129
(ii) Total number improved by Standard Grants ..	447	93	133	170	7	44

Dursley Rural District Council

Chairman:

B. V. PROUT, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. C. TOWNSEND, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. PATE, Esq.

Councillors (1961/62):

Mrs. J. Chismon	Major W. G. Jackson, M.C., T.D.
Mrs. M. Evans	E. Jones, Esq.
Mrs. D. Exell	W. Noad, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Milner	E. L. Prosser, Esq.
Mrs. J. E. Wheeler	J. Rymer, Esq.
B. F. Bartlett, Esq.	A. J. Shapland, Esq.
C. S. Brown, Esq.	G. Skey, Esq.
J. W. Chappell, Esq.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
F. C. Chidlaw, Esq.	The Rev. Canon W. H.
P. M. Cox, Esq.	Thomas, M.A.
J. S. Eley, Esq.	W. I. Tucker, Esq.
G. Elliott, Esq.	L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
C. W. Hill, Esq.	R. Ward, Esq.
O. E. H. Hill, Esq.	M. V. G. F. Watts, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. B. CHAFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspector's Certificate

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. W. R. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. P. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pest Officer:

J. D. SHIPTON, To 17th November, 1961
G. O. TOWNLEY, From 1st December, 1961

Public Health Department Clerk:

Miss M. C. LOVELL

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

No important change has taken place in the nature of chief trades carried out in the District. They are:

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking.
5. General Engineering.
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.

STATISTICS, 1961:

(a) General Statistics:

Area of District	26.639 acres
Population (1961 Census)	18,171
Population (Registrar General estimated mid. 1961)	18,320
Number of inhabited properties	6,050
Number of inhabitants per property	3.0
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1961 ..	£204,084
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£800
Number of Council Houses	1,520
Number of Requisitioned Houses	Nil
Percentage of Council Houses	25.12%

Inhabited Properties:

Houses	5,595
Farms	169
Houses & Shops	170
Public Houses	46
Caravans	70
	<hr/>
	6,050
	<hr/>

Percentage served by Mains Water ... 99%

Percentage served by Modern Sewers ... 78%

(includes Council Houses connected to small disposal plants)

Varying Populations of Dursley Rural District:

1901	..	..	..	..	..	11,636
1911	..	..	..	..	..	12,233
1921	..	..	..	..	..	12,560
1938	..	..	..	..	..	14,600
1939	..	..	..	..	..	16,122
1946	..	..	..	..	..	16,220
1951	..	..	..	..	..	16,985
1956	..	..	..	..	..	17,240
1957	..	..	..	..	..	17,290
1958	..	..	..	..	..	17,150
1959	..	..	..	..	..	17,270
1960	..	..	..	..	..	17,600
1961	..	..	..	..	..	18,320

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics:

Live Births:

				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	141	147	288
Illegitimate		..	..	7	3	10
				<hr/> 148	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 298

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	16.26
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population			17.4
Comparability factor for births in this Area	..	..	1.06
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Dursley R.D. is	..	..	17.23
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	..	..	3.3%

Still Births:

				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	5	9
Illegitimate		..	..	1	—	1
				<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10

Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live & Still Births	..	..	..	32.4
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Live & Still Births			..	19.1
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	308

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	1	5
Illegitimate		..	..	—	—	—
				<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year:

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
Male	11 months	Acute Bronchopneumonia (Prematurity)	At home
Male	2 months	Acute Bronchopneumonia	At home
Male	2 days	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	10 months	Cerebellar Ependymoblastoma	Bristol Children's Hospital
Male	1 day	Intracranial and Suprarenal Haemorrhage	Gloucester Royal Hospital

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Dursley Rural District, per 1,000	
Live Births	16.7
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales, per 1,000	
Live Births	21.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	17.3
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	—	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, Dursley Rural District, per 1,000 total Live Births			6.7
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births			15.5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births, Dursley Rural District	6.7
--	-----

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	—	2

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	32.2
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Dursley Rural District	38.9

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Dursley Rural District	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	0.34

Deaths:

175 deaths were registered in the Dursley Rural District during 1961. Of these 94 took place in the area and 81 were transferred to the District.

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District	..	..	..	64.97 years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District	..	..	..	72.74 years
Average age of all deaths in Dursley Rural District	..	..	..	68.48 years
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	..	..	..	12.0
Crude Death Rate in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	9.5
Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area	..	..	..	1.04
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for this District is	..	..	..	9.88

CAUSES OF DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	
Other infective & parasitic disease	—	—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4	Neoplastic deaths = 34
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	7	—	7	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	8	16	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	
Diabetes	—	—	—	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	14	34	Vascular deaths = 103
Coronary disease, angina	15	6	21	
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5	
Other heart disease	10	22	32	
Other circulatory disease	4	7	11	
Influenza	1	—	1	
Pneumonia	5	2	7	
Bronchitis	4	1	5	
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	—	1	1	
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2	
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	8	3	11	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4	
Suicide	1	—	1	
All other accidents	—	2	2	
Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	
	96	79	175	

Deaths in Hospitals:

Berkeley Hospital	22
Gloucester Royal Hospital (Southgate Street) ..	12
Gloucester Royal Hospital (Great Western Road)	9
Standish Hospital	4
Manor Park Hospital, Bristol	3
Over Hospital	3
Southmead Hospital	3
Frenchay Hospital	2
Thornbury Hospital	2
Coney Hill Hospital, Gloucester	2
Ham Green Hospital	2
Children's Hospital, Bristol	1
Stroud General Hospital	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Clifton	1
Torbay Hospital, Torquay	1
Bristol Royal Infirmary	1
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe	1
General Hospital, Southend-on-Sea	1
City Maternity Hospital, Gloucester	1
Bristol General Hospital	1

73

Longevity:

Deaths in Age Groups:

	M.	F.	Total
0— 5 years ..	4	1	5
5—10 years ..	—	—	—
10—20 years ..	1	—	1
20—30 years ..	—	—	—
30—40 years ..	2	1	3
40—50 years ..	7	5	12
50—60 years ..	15	10	25
60—70 years ..	20	10	30
70—80 years ..	28	20	48
80—90 years ..	16	24	40
90 years and over	3	8	11
	—	—	—
	96	79	175
	—	—	—

Months of the year in which Deaths took place:

Month	Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the area	Total
January ..	14	6	20
February ..	12	10	22
March ..	9	6	15
April .	7	5	12
May .	12	5	17
June ..	6	6	12
July ..	5	6	11
August ..	4	6	10
September ..	5	8	13
October ..	5	6	11
November ..	5	6	11
December ..	10	11	21
	—	—	—
	94	81	175
	—	—	—

Infectious Disease in Age Groups, 1961

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-34 years	35-44 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Total
Measles	3	25	46	47	27	187	18	2	1	1	—	—	3	360
Whooping Cough ..	3	2	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	3	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Salmonella Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Total: 398

Infectious Disease in Parishes, 1961

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Sonne Dysentery	Salmonella Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Total
Cam	121	2	11	1	—	—	—	1	136
Coaley	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Dursley	74	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	78
Kingswood	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
North Nibley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nympsfield	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Slimbridge	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Stinchcombe	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Uley	46	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	47
Wotton-under-Edge ..	49	9	—	—	1	1	3	—	63
	360	12	16	3	2	1	3	1	398

Sonne and Salmonella Infections

The following infections were notified during the year and all responded to suitable treatment.

Sonne Dysentery

Early in the year one case of Sonne Dysentery was notified and confirmed by a positive faeces result. An investigation was made and, although in the first instance, it was felt that the case may have occurred as the result of the child attending a barbecue, this did not prove to be so.

The causative organism was found to be sensitive to streptomycin and sulphonamides.

Salmonella

Three cases of Salmonella were notified and confirmed by faeces report.

The first case was a young person who had just returned from Weymouth and the other two cases were her parents. The organism in these cases was not typed but was found to be sensitive to streptomycin, chloramphenicol and tetracyclines.

Salmonella Typhimurium

A case of Salmonella Typhimurium occurred during the year in a person who left the Windsor area and a faecal specimen taken before she left proved to be positive.

The causative organism in this case was sensitive to streptomycin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol.

Virus Infection

In November, thirteen cases of sickness occurred one day among the schoolchildren of Uley School. This incident was investigated as a possible outbreak of Food Poisoning and food samples were submitted for examination. The results were negative to Food Poisoning organisms and these cases of vomiting were considered to be caused by a virus.

TUBERCULOSIS

During October our attention was drawn to the fact that on one farm 12 cattle in a Tuberculin Tested herd had become infected with tuberculosis and were slaughtered. This matter was investigated from the point of view of trying to ascertain whether or not the cattle had been infected from a human source and although a case of Tuberculosis was discovered among the household a few months later the two were not thought to be connected. The opinion of the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon was that the tubercular lesions found in the slaughtered cattle were not of human origin.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit was stationed in the Bus Station, May Lane, Dursley, during November and also visited several factories in the District. The total numbers who were X-rayed are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
At Bus Station, May Lane ..	289	378	667
Hunt & Winterbotham ..	128	171	299
Mawdsleys	211	42	253
R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd. ..	1322	346	1668
	1950	937	2887

Of these numbers, 34 were re-called for a large film to be taken, but no active tubercle was found.

Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases remaining on the Register at the 31st December, 1961, is 111, as compared with 143 in 1960. The decrease in numbers is due to the fact that the Chest Clinic at Gloucester are carrying out a review of their records.

Cases remaining on Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary ..	54	27	81
Non-Pulmonary ..	14	16	30
	68	43	111

Table showing ages of new cases, In-transfers and Deaths

		New Cases		In-Transfers		Deaths	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1— 5 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	.	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	..	1	1	3	2	—	—
35—45 years	..	—	2	1	1	1	—
45—55 years	..	—	1	1	—	1	—
55—65 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years & over..		1	—	—	—	—	1
		2	6	5	3	2	1

Table showing Cases which have been cured or which have left the Area

Cured				Left Area			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	16	2	3	5	3	—	—

Total: 44.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

During the year several visits were made to one man of 78 who is living alone in the Slimbridge Parish and despite efforts both by the Welfare Officer and ourselves to persuade him to enter a County Home he would not do so. His health was such that compulsory removal was not considered necessary.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

79 International Vaccination Certificates were received in the Office during the year for stamping and countersigning by the Medical Officer of Health after the Certificates had been signed by the General Practitioners.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938

One notification of suspected Anthrax in an animal was received under the provisions of the above Act, but it was not confirmed.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------

Cases Otherwise Ascertained

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

Symptomless Excreters

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

Fatal Cases

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (NOT FOOD BORNE)

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total no. of cases (outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Typhimurium	—	—	—	1	1
Menston	1	—	2	—	2
	1	—	2	1	3

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1961 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	164	14	6	9	12	205
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	3	3

IMMUNISATION—TETANUS

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
G.P. . .	69	89	31(1)	12	201(1)
L.A. . .	47	45	23(1)	6	121(1)

(The figures in brackets are injections of Tetanus only, and are included in the totals)

IMMUNISATION—WHOOPIING COUGH

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Primary Injections						
G.P.	..	69	89	30	10	198
L.A.	..	47	46(1)	22	6	121(1)

Booster Injections

G.P.	..	—	14	28	7	49
L.A.	..	—	5	—	1	6

(The figures in brackets are the injections for Whooping Cough only (not combined) and are included in the totals)

IMMUNISATION—DIPHTHERIA

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Diphtheria						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	1	2	3
(Booster)	..	—	—	4	115	119
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	2	5	7

Triple

L.A. (Primary)	..	40	9	11	4	64
(Booster)	..	—	—	4	—	4
G.P. (Primary)	..	63	24	10	6	103
(Booster)	..	—	10	4	—	14

Diphtheria/Tetanus

L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	1	1
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	2	2
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	1	1

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough

L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	3	6	9

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For many years Mr. A. W. Hughes of the Gazette Office was kind enough to furnish us with a most interesting Meteorological Report and it was a great shock to us when he died suddenly.

His widow has kindly furnished us with a report for 1961 for which I am most grateful.

Monthly Rainfall

		Inches	Days with rain
January	.. ..	3.89	22
February	.. ..	2.27	17
March	.. ..	.10	2
April	.. ..	5.06	21
May	.. ..	.95	7
June	.. ..	1.59	5
July	.. ..	2.72	9
August	.. ..	2.58	18
September	.. ..	3.11	13
October	.. ..	3.32	21
November	.. ..	1.22	17
December	.. ..	3.64	14
		<hr/> 30.45 <hr/>	<hr/> 166 <hr/>

Wettest Day: 12th June — 1.14 inches.

Temperature

	Minimum	Maximum	Wind
January	.. 33.54 deg. F	43.22 deg. F	SE
February	.. 41.25	49.00	S
March	. 36.87	55.83	SW
April	.. 42.56	56.83	E
May	.. .. 42.03	63.70	SW
June	.. . 47.63	69.80	SW
July	.. . 49.45	72.29	SW
August	.. 49.96	70.0	SW
September	. 50.80	67.60	SW
October	43.93	58.25	SW
November	. 36.76	47.30	SW
December	. 30.67	40.0	NE

Average of mean of Minimum Temperature — 42.12

Average of mean of Maximum Temperature — 57.82

Average Temperature during the year — 49.97

Prevailing wind during the year — SW

Coldest day during the year — 27/28th December — 17 deg. F.

Hottest day during the year — 1st July/29th August — 86 deg. F.

PART II

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my first Annual Report.

The untimely death of Dr. W. J. D. Cooper on the 17th March, 1962, came as a tremendous shock to all of us; he had for a period of 15 years been closely associated with the Public Health work of this District, and his passing marks the loss of an esteemed colleague and friend.

My Report includes information contributed by the Engineer and Surveyor, the Housing Manager, the Public Analyst, the Chemist of the Cheltenham & Gloucester Water Board, and the Chemist of the Bristol Waterworks Company, to whom I am most grateful for their kind co-operation.

At the end of the year a revised programme for dealing with unfit houses was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and approved. Within this Scheme it is planned to deal with a further 147 houses.

Three Clearance Areas were dealt with during the year and, in addition, twenty-four individual unfit houses, bringing the total for the year to thirty-five. Our progress in dealing with unfit properties is being maintained and at the present time owners are wisely taking advantage of the help given under both the Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grant Schemes. The Council is being very progressive by the modernising of pre-war Council Houses. In addition to the Council's own house building programme, a considerable number of houses have been built by private enterprise but, despite this fact, the number of applicants for Council Houses has increased.

Before the new sewage scheme for Uley was completed numerous public health nuisances existed as a result of the discharge of drainage to the roadside gutters and to ditches, but, with the progress of sewer connections, these nuisances have been progressively disappearing. The completion of the new sewers for Coaley was achieved during the year and it is hoped that similar nuisances there will also disappear. There are other Parishes where drainage nuisances exist, namely, Slimbridge, North Nibley and Stinchcombe, and approval to the Council's proposed Sewage Schemes are anticipated.

During late Summer complaints of discoloured water were received from residents in the Woodfield, Cambridge and Slimbridge areas. These complaints were justified and in one instance fresh water shrimps were found to be present. The supply to the

areas mentioned is taken in bulk from the Gloucester Corporation mains and this matter was taken up with the Engineer to that Corporation. The Engineer and Surveyor had systematic flushing of the Council's own mains carried out regularly at selected points in an attempt to get rid of the sediment and discolouration. Trouble of this sort was not experienced before the Council took a bulk supply from the Cheltenham & Gloucester Joint Water Board; the source of the Joint Board's supply is the River Severn at Tewkesbury and whilst I am unable to state positively that all is not well at their Intake Works or with their trunk main, I consider that the former fact and the results of both bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses suggest this. I am informed that similar trouble, although to a lesser degree, has been experienced in the Thornbury Rural District where water is taken from the same supply and this rather confirms my opinion.

With the increase of house building in this District, the task of refuse collection and disposal grows and whilst the Council have increased the load capacity of their vehicles, the time will shortly arrive when another vehicle and more labour will be required. Suitable refuse tipping sites are always being sought and I hope the Council's Compulsory Purchase Order for a site at Everside Lane, Cam, will be confirmed; this comprises some seven acres from which gravel has been dug.

Progress has been made with the improvement of Licensed Premises; these works are part of a programme which has been agreed with the main Brewery Company concerned to carry out works to their premises in a methodical and progressive manner over a period of five years.

During the year the following new legislation came into force:

Public Health Act, 1961,

Housing Act, 1961,

Factories Act, 1961, and

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961.

The first mentioned Act includes several additional powers which are welcomed.

We saw one change in the Staff of the Public Health Department during the year; Mr. J. D. Shipton, the Council's Rodent Officer, left to take up an appointment at Berkeley Power Station, and Mr. G. O. Townley, previously employed in the Treasurer's Department, was transferred to fill this post.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and support.

I also acknowledge the co-operation and assistance I have received from fellow Officers and Staff.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and for the conscientious manner in which they have undertaken their duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley,
Glos.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

Labour difficulties were experienced again during the year. The position was aggravated towards the end of the year when one vehicle tipped over at the Refuse Tip and on account of chassis damage was off the road for a long period. We were able to hire a side-loader type collection vehicle, but of smaller capacity than the Fore & Aft Tip Freighter which was damaged.

A recommendation has been accepted by the Council that from the 1st April next year a Charge-hand will be employed on the Refuse Collection service who will also act as Bulldozer Driver at the Refuse Tip.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The tipping of refuse from the whole of the District continued at the Bassett Court Lane site, North Nibley, owned by Mr. J. S. Eley.

The old Bulldozer was replaced early in the year by a Bristol Duplex Dozer/Loader which has given satisfactory service to date.

An additional area for tipping was fenced off during the year and an additional length of road laid.

A constant search for suitable refuse tipping sites has been made and negotiations for a Gravel Pit at Everside Lane, Cam, were started. Legal difficulties were encountered which were connected with the ownership of the site and because of these difficulties the Council decided to make a Compulsory Purchase Order. It is anticipated that a Ministry Enquiry will be held.

SALVAGE:

The following table shows the quantities of Salvage collected and sold during the year:

	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.				£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper							
Baled ..	53	1	0	0	358	1	9
Loose ..	3	4	0	0	12	16	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	56	5	0	0	370	17	9
Scrap Iron ..	4	4	1	0	21	11	3
Mixed Metals ..		7	0	6	21	3	2
Rags		19	0	17	14	7	3
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	61	15	1	23	427	19	5
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

The price of Waste Paper (baled) remained at £6. 15s. 0d. per ton, but we were obliged to sell some loose for which £4. per ton was received.

The total weight of Salvage collected during the year was slightly higher than that collected during 1960.

DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

During the year the following Dustbins were issued under the provisions of the above Scheme for which a Hire Charge is made of 7/6d. per bin per year.

Initial issues	124
Replacements	76
	<hr/>
Total issued during year	200
	<hr/>

Total on hire at the end of the year: 2,127.

HOUSING:

Slum Clearance:

During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following Clearance Areas:

- Three Cottages at Nind, Kingswood.
- 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 The Square, Valley Road, Wotton-under-Edge.
- 18, 20 & 22 Valley Road, Wotton-under-Edge.

An objection was lodged in respect of the three Cottages at Nind and a Ministry Enquiry was held. All three Areas were confirmed later in the year.

In addition to the above Clearance Areas, 24 individual unfit houses were dealt with, making the total number of unfit houses dealt with during the year 35.

Overcrowding:

Only one case of overcrowding came to our notice during the year and this was as a direct result of two married daughters and their families coming to live with their father who had come over from Ireland earlier.

A notice was served both on the tenant of the house and the owner; later the overcrowding resolved itself when one married daughter and her family found alternative accommodation.

Public Health Act, 1936:

Use is still made of the provisions under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby essential repairs to houses can be dealt with as nuisances. Most of the repairs are carried out following the service of an informal notice, but during the year it was necessary to get the Council to authorise the service of two Abatement Notices.

Housing Management:

Mr. A. Stringer, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied me with the following report on the work of his Department:

During 1961, 76 families were re-housed by the Council in various types of dwellings. This figure is made up as follows:

38 — New Dwellings

38 — Re-lets

and compares with a total of 89 lettings in 1960.

The number of applicants on the Waiting List continues to increase, but this is to be expected and is general throughout the country.

Analysis of Lettings, 1961:

Families re-housed from Unfit Houses:—

(a) Clearance Areas	..	..	..	17	
(b) Individual Representations	..	..	..	12	29

Families re-housed as a result of their Landlords having obtained Court Orders for possession	..	6
---	----	---

Special Medical Cases	..	..	..	..	1
Berkeley Power Station Employees	..	..	..	..	8
General Needs	..	..	..	..	28
Other Special Cases	..	..	..	..	4

Total :	76
---------	----

New Dwellings:

A variety of dwellings has been completed and they are summarised below:

- 10 — three-bedroom Houses
- 16 — two-bedroom Houses
- 3 — one-bedroom & Bed-recess Bungalows (for aged persons)
- 5 — one-bedroom Flats (for aged persons)
- 4 — two-bedroom Flats

—
38
—

There are now over 1,500 Council Houses in the Rural District spread throughout the 10 Parishes, and further development is taking place at Dursley, Cam and Wotton-under-Edge, which are the main centres of employment.

During 1961, the Council continued its policy of building for families displaced from unfit houses and for the Central Electricity Generating Board (Berkeley Power Station), both of which categories rank for substantial government subsidy, and saw the Group Dwellings scheme for old people nearing completion. This scheme which comprises 14 one-bedroom Bungalows, a Resident Warden's Flat, Communal Room and Guest Bedroom, is situated at The Rangers Estate, Dursley.

Modernisation of Pre-war houses continued and schemes involving about 100 houses are under way on various estates throughout the district.

Private Development:

135 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Position as at the 31st December, 1961

(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	234
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently become unfit	157
(c) Total number of unfit houses	391
(d) Number of houses demolished	88
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	108
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of improvement Grants)	56
(g) Total number dealt with to date	245
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	64.9%

Improvement Grants:

(i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	310
(ii) Total number improved by Standard Grants	93

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Source	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Colony Count		Remarks
	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (Type I)	After 24 hrs. @ 37°C.	After 72 hrs. @ 22°C.	
George Inn, Cambridge. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	4	279	Polluted. Reason known & corrected
Stinchcombe School, Stinchcombe. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	4	51	
13 Lampern View, Uley. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains)	18	5	6	310	
Standpipe, Thornhill's Smallholding, Wisloe, Slimbridge. (Direct from Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	3	730	Very scanty Micro flora and fauna
Hengaston Farm, Bristol Road, Cambridge. (From Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	0	20	No sediment
Dursley Dairy, Dursley. (From Dursley mains supply)	0	0	0	52	
Mrs. Dickens, The Quarry, Cam. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	2	141	No micro fauna sediment
6 Severn Road, Woodfield, Cam. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	8	0	—	—	
6 Severn Road, Woodfield, Cam. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	—	3	20	
24 Marment Road, Woodfield, Cam. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	4	44	
Penleigh, The Quarry, Cam. (From Dursley R.D.C. mains; original source—Gloucester Corporation supply)	0	0	3	35	
H. Stokes & Sons Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge. (From Wotton-under- Edge mains supply)	0	0	0	1	

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF CHLORINATED WATER SUPPLIES TO DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	33, The Street, Uley. (Dursley R.D.C. Mains)	Curator's House. Wildfowl Trust. Slimbridge. (Glos. Corporation Supply)
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (parts per million)		
Total Dissolved Solids ..	374	442
Loss on ignition	32	42
Mineral Matter	342	400
Total Hardness	314	234
(a) Permanent	59	105
(b) Temporary	255	129
Chlorine (as Chloride) ..	16	88
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	0.07
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.12	4.19
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	very slight trace
Lead	Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Iron	Nil	2.5 (Total Fe)
Residual Chlorine ..	Nil	Nil
pH	7.4	7.7
Physical Characters ..	Clear, bright, colourless, no odour, tasteless	Turbid, light brown colour, musty odour, rust particles in suspension.
Report of the Public Analyst	Chemically satisfactory & the data gives no obvious answer to the alleged com- plaint.	This water shows several unde- sirable features for a potable supply. The turbidity, colour, musty odour, rust particles in suspension, the presence of iron in the water and the microscop- ical findings suggest that whilst the original supply is probably free from complaint, the distribu- tion system is in need of attention with some replacement of mains. Microscope: Diatoms, vegetable and mineral debris.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION		
Probable numbers per 100 ml.		
Coliform bacilli ..	18	0
Bact. coli (type I) ..	8	0
Colony Count Yeastrel Agar		
24 hours at 37°C. ..	6	24
72 hours at 22°C. ..	250	570
	Polluted. Rea- son known and corrected.	

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY (BEFORE CHLORINATION)

	Top Spring, Tyley Bottom, Wotton- under-Edge	Bottom Spring, Tyley Bottom, Wotton- under-Edge	Greenhay Spring, Wotton- under-Edge	Frogend Spring, Wotton- under-Edge	Bulk Supply Wotton Area (After chlorination)	Old Pumping Station, Caswell, Dursley	New Pumping Station, Caswell, Dursley
Parts per million							
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS							
Total Dissolved Solids	324	313	306	340		417	365
Loss on Ignition	12	12	6	5		14	10
Mineral Matter	312	301	300	335		403	355
Total Hardness	260	220	238	238		330	242
(a) Permanent	59	62	64	46		77	59
(b) Temporary	201	158	174	192		253	183
Chlorine (as Chloride)	12	14	16	10		15	16
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.01		0.01	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.11	1.95	3.27	1.65		2.77	1.02
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Iron	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	—	—	—	—		—	—
pH	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4		7.4	7.4
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION							
Probable numbers per 100 ml.							
Coliform bacilli	0	25	8	6		0	0
Bact. coli (type I)	0	25	8	6		0	0
Colony Count Yeastrel Agar							
24 hours at 37°C.	5	28	10	17		2	0
72 hours at 22°C.	35	156	77	170		26	63
		Polluted	Polluted	Polluted			
					Bulk Supply Wotton Area (After chlorination)		Bulk Supply Dursley Area (After chlorination)

Average Analysis of Bulk Water Supply to Dursley R.D.C. from the Alderley Pumping Station by the Bristol Waterworks Company, West Gloucestershire Division

Chemical Analysis:

	Results in parts per million				
Total solids	438
Colour	Nil
Chlorides as Cl.	20.4
Nitrates as N.	2.32
Nitrites as N.	Nil
Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Permanganate Oxygen	0.11
Total hardness	333
Permanent Hardness	64
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	288
pH	7.15

Bacteriological Analysis:

Colonies per ml. growing on Agar.					
3 days @ 20°C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0.9
2 days @ 37°C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.0
B. Coli per 100 mls.					
Typical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Nil
Presumptive .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Nil

Analysis of Water taken at the Drovers Arms, Cambridge, supplied by the Gloucester Corporation

Chemical Examination:

	Results in parts per million				
Appearance	Very slight opalescence, some deposit
Colour	Slight yellow
Odour, cold	Slight musty
pH value	7.79
Total Solid Residue (dried at 180°C)	553
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Permanent	109
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Temporary	163
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Total	272
Calcium as CaCO ₃	201
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	71
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl.	117
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs. at 37°C	1.50
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.007
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.35
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.03
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.13
Opacity (Turbidity + Colour)	11.6
Silica	3.9
Phosphate as PO ₄	0.045
Total Iron as Fe.	0.22
Residual Chlorine	0.03
Potassium as K.	6.0
Sodium as Na	72.0

Remarks:

This sample was ex the Tewkesbury supply. The opacity of the sample was higher than is desirable and there has been some 'pick-up' of iron—remarks which have applied to this particular site on previous occasions. In other respects the condition of the sample was good.

Bacteriological Examination:

No. of colonies per ml on Agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	43
Presumptive Coliform Organisms	Absent in 100 ml.
Faecal Coli	Absent in 100 ml.

I am indebted to Mr. Hornby of the Bristol Waterworks Company and Mr. Goodridge of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board for the results included in the aforementioned tables supplied by them.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS:

The table below gives the detail of the work undertaken by the Council's Contractors:

	No.			
Private Dwellings	120	£305.	11s.	3d.
Tanks serving Council Houses ..	19	£111.	0s.	0d.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is partly, or completely recovered	17	£39.	6s.	3d.
Ditches cleansed and cost recovered	1	£3.	10s.	0d.
Culvert cleansed	1	£2.	12s.	6d.
		£462.	0s.	0d.

The Council's Contractors have been obliged to dispose of all their loads at the Coaley Junction Sewage Works because the privately owned approach road to the Wotton-under-Edge Disposal Works has remained in the same unsatisfactory condition. It is hoped that the time will soon approach when loads from the Wotton-under-Edge, Kingswood and North Nibley Parishes will be able to be disposed of at the new Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood Disposal Works at Bushford Bridge.

REPLACEMENT OF TROUGH CLOSETS:

During the year 8 notices were served in respect of the replacement of trough closets with W.Cs. at Hill Square, Upper Cam. The conversions were completed satisfactorily.

Mr. H. J. Dimery, the Engineer & Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following report on Water, Sewerage & Sewage Disposal and Improvement Grants:

Water Undertaking:

99% of the area has a piped supply.

Nature of the water—hard (non-plumbo solvent).

Treatment of all supplies—Chlorination.

Average Consumption—daily—for all purposes:

Domestic	768,963 gallons
Metred (Industry & Agriculture) ..	176,501 gallons
	<hr/>
	945,464 gallons

An increase continues in the average daily consumption as is shown in the following figures for the past five years:

1957	789,786 gallons
1958	793,345 gallons
1959	817,083 gallons
1960	884,472 gallons
1961	945,464 gallons

During 1961 a total of 161 connections were made, as the table below shows:

Parishes	No. of houses connected	Meter	Total
Dursley	40	3	43
Cam	56	1	57
Slimbridge	5	—	5
Stinchcombe	3	—	3
North Nibley	5	—	5
Wotton-under-Edge	34	—	34
Kingswood	1	—	1
Uley	12	—	12
Nympsfield	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	157	4	161

During the latter part of the summer complaints were received from some of the residents in Slimbridge, Cambridge and Woodfield areas regarding the turbidity, colour, silt and musty odour in the mains water and, in one case, the presence of fresh water shrimps. The supply for this area is taken in bulk from the Gloucester Corporation mains.

Chemical and bacteriological samples of the water proved satisfactory but the water could not be said to be wholesome.

Systematic flushing of the mains was carried out which resulted in getting rid of the sediment and discolouration and regular fortnightly flushing of the mains at selected points in the system has maintained the improvement: no further complaints have been received.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The position regarding the connection of properties to the recently constructed sewer is as follows:

ULEY : Number of properties for which the sewer is available ..	288
Number of properties connected to the sewer	229
Properties not connected to the sewer	59

Included in the total of 59 are 16 properties which come within the Class 5 category and 21 have septic tanks.

COALEY : Number of properties for which the sewer is available	138
Number of properties connected to the sewer ..	77
Properties not connected to the sewer	61

Included in the total of 61 are 11 properties which come within the Class 5 category and 23 have septic tanks.

Nine applications have been made for a contribution towards the cost of the conversion of E.C. to W.C. and contributions amounting to £200 have been approved by the Council.

Improvement Grants:

Improvement Grant schemes for private properties show an increase compared with 1960. The time taken in administration of the work in connection with these schemes is lengthy. 101 preliminary surveys of properties were made in advising owners, or prospective owners, as to their suitability and the manner in which improvement and modernisation could be carried out.

Schemes for 75 properties were approved, involving an expenditure of nearly £30,000 in improvement work and £4,000 in repair work.

Since Standard Grants were introduced it is interesting to note that a far larger number of the houses being modernised and improved by Discretionary Grants are within the Class 5 category: of the 56 approved 28 were Class 5.

The average amount spent by owners on each property improved by means of Discretionary Grants is:

Improvement and Repair work	£590
Average amount of grant given	£260
	<hr/>
Making a total expenditure of	£850
	<hr/>

When comparing this figure with the cost which would have been incurred had these dwellings to be replaced with new I consider the time and money spent well worthwhile.

Since the introduction of Improvement Grants, a total of 403 applications and an amount of approximately £101,250 has been approved; of the 403 schemes, 310 were for Discretionary Grants and 93 for Standard Grants. 60 were in respect of Class 5 properties.

Discretionary Grants:

Number of applications received	..	..	..	..	38
Approximate value of improvement work	..	..	..	..	£29,973
Value of grants offered	..	..	..	..	£11,340
Number of valuations made for interim and final payments					28

Standard Grants:

Number of applications	..	..	..	..	..	37
Value of fixed grants approved	..	..	..	..	..	£5,514

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

(a) Apparatus for the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The results received from our Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Candle stationed at the Council Offices were as follows:

		Total Solids expressed as tons per sq. mile	Milligrams of Sulphur Trioxide per day per 100 sq.cm. of Lead Peroxide
January	..	14.21	1.53
February	..	6.28	0.70
March	..	7.79	0.65
April	..	7.22	0.55
May	..	5.10	0.34
June	..	6.43	0.25
July	..	3.08	0.13
August	..	4.29	0.44

It will be noted that the above apparatus was in use until the 31st August after which date it was replaced by the Daily Smoke Recording Apparatus. This change was brought about following a report on apparatus by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.

The apparatus has been kindly loaned to us by the Public Analyst with a view to our purchasing it after a trial period.

The results from the Daily Smoke Recording Apparatus for the last four months of the year were as follows:

		Microgrammes of Smoke per cubic metre (Average daily reading)	Microgrammes of Sulphur Dioxide per cubic metre (Average daily reading)
September	..	10	98
October	..	16	45
November	..	44	75
December	..	46	94

Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, has once again supplied me with a report on Atmospheric Pollution in Dursley for which I am most grateful. His report reads as follows:

From 1956 until 1960, the Dursley authority maintained sites at Street Farm and the Council Offices. The Street Farm site closed down at the end of March 1960 and the Council Office observations continued until August, 1961, when the Authority changed over to continuous Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide recording apparatus. This Laboratory is now only required to check smoke deposition by the reflectometer method.

For the record the observations made at the Council Office site are given up to the date of the close down.

Council Offices:

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Tons per sq.mile	54.5	104.5	78.0	81.7	59.0	94.0
	(8 months)		(11 months)			
Average SO ₃ mgms. per 100 sq.cm. per day	0.57	0.45	0.53	0.75	0.93	1.07
	(8 months)					
Rainfall in inches	16.6	37.7	32.8	34.9	26.9	24.6
	(8 months)					

The indications from the eight month's observations would suggest a significant improvement in the deposition figure compared with 1960. The sulphur pollution has worsened whilst the rainfall is of the order of the 1957 and 1956 levels, relatively dry years.

(b) Arrangements in new buildings for preventing smoke

The Council made a Building Byelaw in 1958 under the provisions of Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, which requires that in new buildings such arrangements shall be made for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke. This Byelaw is administered by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

(c) New Boiler Installations:

During the year one application was received in connection with a new installation to which Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, applies, namely the provision of an oil-fired heat exchanger for heating a new factory building in Dursley. Approval of the proposed installation was given and the firm requested to raise the height of the chimney.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

There is no public slaughterhouse in the District and most of the meat consumed in this District is, in fact, slaughtered outside the District.

Considerable works were carried out to the one privately owned Slaughterhouse in the District and it complied with the provisions of the Hygiene & Prevention of Cruelty Regulations by the 1st October, 1961, which was the appointed date.

MEAT INSPECTION:

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected with disease. No cattle or pigs were slaughtered in the area during the year.

	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Deer
Number killed	1	257	1
Number inspected	1	257	1
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci			
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	2	—
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	—	.77%	—
Tuberculosis only	—	—	—
Cysticercosis	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION:

The following foodstuffs were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

Tinned Meat	48 tins	Approximately 172 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	72 tins	Approximately 104 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	24 tins	Approximately 24 lbs.
Tinned Fish	5 tins	Approximately 3 lbs.
Tinned Milk	8 tins	Equivalent to 9¾ pints
Miscellaneous Tinned Food and Packets	113	Approximately 208 lbs.

- Meat :
- 40 lbs. Topside of Beef
- 81 lbs. Bacon
- 6 lbs. Pork Sausages
- 20 lbs. Lambs' Livers
- Fish :
- 2 stone Bream Fillets

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955:

Generally speaking, the standard of hygiene observed in food premises is good but in a few instances it is obvious that a regular visit from a member of this Department keeps the food trader concerned a little more on his toes than he otherwise would be.

The necessary facilities such as hot and cold water, sinks and wash basins have now been provided in food premises but occasionally a case is noted where the facilities are not properly used. A simple example will show what I mean; on visiting one food premise the sink was found to be full of pots of growing flowers ready to be watered.

Several complaints were received in connection with foodstuffs during the year. Proceedings were not taken in cases (a), (b) and (c), but they were in other instances:

- (a) Rancid cream in a swiss roll; found to be due to overheating during wrapping with a transparent type wrapper.
- (b) Live maggot in a chocolate covered date. The maggot would appear to have been derived from a fruit moth which is associated with this type of fruit.
- (c) Tyrosin crystals in imported lambs' liver; due to long cold storage.
- (d) Nail in a dough cake. Trader convicted and a fine of £10 imposed plus 3 guineas costs.
- (e) Beetle in a loaf of bread. Trader convicted and a fine of £5 imposed plus 3 guineas costs and £1. 7s. 6d. witness expenses.
- (f) Metal bolt in a fish cake. Trader pleaded a Warranty and manufacturer was fined £25 plus 15/- costs.

LICENSED PREMISES:

During the year, the Survey commenced in 1960 was completed and final schedules of works required at each of the premises were sent to the respective owners. Progress was made during the year by the Brewery Companies in dealing with Licensed Premises methodically and plans are still being submitted of proposed alterations and improvements.

The following premises became de-licensed after April.

The New Inn, Kingshill Lane, Upper Cam.

ICE-CREAM AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS

(BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION)

Samples of the following products were taken during the year with the following results:

Product	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ice-cream	48	39	9
Cream Lolly	1	1	—
Ice-lolly with ice-cream centre	1	1	—
Ice-lolly	7	7	—

Six samples of dried milk used in the manufacture of ice-cream were submitted for Bacteriological Examination and the results were satisfactory.

During mid-summer some unsatisfactory Bacteriological Ice-cream results were received and at the beginning of August Dr. H. R. Cayton, Chief Bacteriologist of the Department of Preventive Medicine, Bristol, visited three producers of Ice-cream in this area with me and kindly gave advice in connection with the hygienic production of Ice-cream.

Seven samples of Ice-lolly were also submitted for Chemical Analysis and the results showed them all to be of normal composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES:

During the year three applications were received for premises to be registered for the storage and sale of Ice-cream. Registration was granted in each case and at the end of the year the total number of premises registered was 81.

CARAVANS:

The largest Caravan Site in this District will accommodate 20 Caravans. Early in the year the owner of the site was informed of the conditions which the Council proposed to impose for permanent residential sites and a period of three months was the period suggested during which the Council and the site owner should mutually agree on the conditions. The site owner thought that the Council was interpreting the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 rather harshly and after further consideration a few conditions were amended.

An application was received in respect of a second site to accommodate 10 caravans and in the first instance the owner proposed to use it as a permanent site; his proposals however, in connection with the pumping of sewage from the site could not be agreed. A Site Licence has therefore been issued for a period of three years during which time the site will be run down.

The owner of the only Licensed Site under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, was not prepared to carry out the Conditions of Licence to be imposed under the new Act and the site has therefore become disused.

When estimates were being considered towards the end of the year for the next financial year the question of the provision of a Municipal Caravan Site was considered. However, in view of the fact that the owner of the largest site intimated that he was willing to extend his site and to give priority for a standing to caravan dwellers on sites for which Town Planning permission had been refused, the Council decided not to provide a site of their own.

At the end of the year there were 73 caravans in the District. 33 were on permanent residential sites and 28 were on sites with a short term Licence. In four instances, Town Planning permission was refused for the use of land as a Caravan Site.

A considerable amount of work is involved in ensuring that the Conditions of Licence are being complied with.

RODENT CONTROL: The following form shows the Rodent Control work undertaken during the year.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2), (3)	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	(1) 12	(2) 5665	(3) 216	(4) 5893	(5) 169
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	103	38	145	13
(b) Survey under the Act	29	861	153	1043	65
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	2	—	2	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	33	966	191	1190	78
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats	—	—	—	—	—
{ Major					
{ Minor	4	98	55	157	34
(b) Mice	—	—	—	—	—
{ Major	—	55	36	91	2
{ Minor					
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated by the L.A.	4	153	85	242	36
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	4	153	85	242	36
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "Block" Control Schemes carried out	2				
11. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the local authority	Nil				
12. Any other points of interest	Nil				

TEST BAIT AND TREATMENT OF SEWERS

In the first quarter of the year a Test Bait of the Wotton-under-Edge, Dursley and Cam system of sewers was made. This showed the following sections to be infested:

Wotton-under-Edge Parish : Junction Clarence Road and Sym Lane.
Cotswold Gardens.

Cam Parish : Springhill.
Bottom of Cam Pitch.

Dursley Parish : Near Cross Keys Inn, Boulton Lane.
Near The Manor, Woodmancote.

A treatment of the infested sections was carried out.

A complaint was received in July that the banks of a section of the Little Avon at Kingswood were infested. A local industrial firm co-operated by lowering the water level in this section to facilitate a thorough investigation and the necessary treatment.

BUSINESS PREMISES:

Maintenance Treatment Agreements are entered into with business firms for Rodent Control and the following table shows a detail of those Agreements at the 31st December, 1961.

		No. Contracts	Contracts Total		
			£.	s.	d.
No. of Farms on old type Agreement	..	11	60.	0.	0.
No. of Farms on new 3-year Agreement	..	7	46.	0.	0.
Other Business Firms	.. .. .	28	187.	10.	0.
Total :		46	293.	10.	0.

Regular requests are received from the public for a visit by the Rodent Officer and I am sure that his services to the business firms, farmers and householders are very much appreciated.

PIGEONS:

A complaint was received in June stating that numerous pigeons were roosting at the Town Hall, Wotton-under-Edge, and adjacent buildings and that their droppings were causing a nuisance.

Contact was immediately made with Mr. Winfield, the County Pest Officer, and the local representative of the R.S.P.C.A., Mr. Heath. A trap was provided by Mr. Winfield and arrangements made for the removal of any pigeons trapped in it. Despite the siting of the trap in different positions very little success was achieved.

Power has been given in Section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1961, for reducing the number of pigeons and other birds in built up areas but at the moment it is not clear from a practical point of view precisely how this is to be achieved. Discussions will be taking place on this point with adjoining Authorities faced with similar problems and if the pigeons at Wotton-under-Edge continue to be a nuisance I hope positive steps will be possible to deal with them.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

The following form shows the work which has been carried out during the year under the provisions of the above Acts:

Part I of the Act:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	27	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	7	—	—	—
Total:	72	31	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	2	1	—	1	—

PART VIII of the Act—OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	6	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	104	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons, etc. ..	3	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	21	—	—	—	—
Total:	134	—	—	—	—

A return of the Outworkers employed by Factories in the District is made during the months of March and October each year by the firms employing them and it is our duty to inform other Local Authorities if persons living in their area appear on the Outworkers' List.

The Outwork normally undertaken by persons living in this area from local factories is:

- Weaving of small belts.
- Assembling advertisements.
- Paper bag making.
- Picking cloth.
- Elastic strap making.
- Carding of elastic.

There are, however, a few persons in this area who are Outworkers to factories in Glossop and Bradford and the work undertaken is:

- Glove making.
- Knitting.

EMISSIONS FROM A STOVING OVEN:

Complaints were received during the year from the Highfields Area concerning the emissions from an oven used for stoving component parts of dynamos.

Observations were made and the advice of the Alkali Works Inspector, Mr. J. E. Colehan, was sought.

A joint meeting with the firm concerned took place and as a result of this meeting the firm were asked to extend the existing stack by a minimum of 20 feet.

NOISE ABATEMENT:

An investigation was made during the year in connection with a noise nuisance from a factory alleged to be a high pitched noise.

The complaints were made towards the end of the period during which the alleged nuisance took place and it was obvious that the complainants were anticipating the repeat of a previous noise nuisance when a large electric motor was tested continuously day and night for a fortnight.

The question of minimising noise when tests are taking place was discussed with the firm and to date no further complaints have been received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

No offensive trades are carried on within the District.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928:

During the year, one application was dealt with for a new private installation and one application was received for a new Service Station. Three applications have been received in connection with the increased storage of existing installations. At the end of the year 52 installations were licensed.

Numerous routine visits have been made to petroleum installations during the year, and frequent visits are made whilst a new installation is being constructed or an existing installation is being altered.

AGRICULTURE (HEALTH, SAFETY & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956:

Thirty farm premises have been inspected and in two instances a notice was served for the provision of lavatory accommodation for seasonal labour. The thirty premises inspected represent approximately 18% of the total in this District so that a considerable amount of work still remains to be carried out in this field.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

Only one Pet Shop is licensed within the District and the requirements of the Act are being complied with satisfactorily.

MORTUARY:

Mr. L. R. Allen retired from his position as Caretaker after 22 years of faithful service to the Council and his services were very much appreciated. His successor is Mr. L. P. Green who is carrying out his work well.

The Mortuary serves the whole of the Dursley Rural District and some parishes of adjoining authorities.

Total number of bodies deposited in Mortuary during 1961 : 14

Of these, 12 were resident within the Rural District,

1 was resident in a parish adjacent to the Dursley Rural District, and

1 was from London. (The result of a motor accident at Whiteway, Dursley).

COMPLAINTS:

A day book is kept in the Public Health Department of complaints received and also the requests received for septic tanks to be emptied. The total number of entries in the day book for 1961 was 573.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1961:

GENERAL SANITATION:

					No. of inspections or visits
Agricultural Welfare Regulations	..	..	..	..	46
Caravans	..	..	..	..	208
Clean Air	..	..	..	..	53
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	..	..	..	..	376
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	31
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	2
Insect Infestations	..	..	..	..	16
Keeping of Poultry and Animals	..	..	..	..	17
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	42
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	54
Noise	..	..	..	..	13
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	1
Petroleum Act, 1928	..	..	..	..	73
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	7
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	22
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	448
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	438
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	16
Trade Refuse	..	..	..	..	10
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	72
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	253

HOUSING:

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	37
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	129

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	144
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	514

Overcrowding:

No. of houses inspected	2
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Filthy and Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	2
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	233

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	8
Visits re disinfection	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	13

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	54
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	4

Visits to:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	33
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	77
Mobile Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	3
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	49

NOTICES SERVED:

No. of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	85
No. of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	38
No. of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	12
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	..	9

Stroud Rural District Council

Chairman:

G. W. POWELL, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

Lt. Col. G. E. G. GADSDEN, D.S.O., M.A.

Councillors:

L. J. Arrowsmith, Esq., J.P.

Miss M. P. Barron

W. Brown, Esq.

Mrs. W. B. Brown

T. E. Burrell, Esq.

F. Chapman, Esq.

Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple

H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.

W. Duncan-Young, Esq.

W. England, Esq.

C. D. Fletcher, Esq.

W. S. C. Green, Esq.

J. V. Gwilliam, Esq.

M. Gardner, Esq.

H. Hewins, Esq.

E. Horsfall, Esq.

W. T. Ireland, Esq.

A. E. Jefferies, Esq.

Mrs. D. M. Judd

H. J. Keene, Esq.

H. W. King, Esq.

Lt. Col. E. G. Lutyens-Humfrey

Dr. G. M. L. Macrae

W. H. Maddocks, Esq.

Brig. L. W. H. Mathias, D.S.O.

F. H. Moore, Esq.

G. E. Pearce, Esq., M.B.E.

G. W. Powell, Esq.

J. H. Shotter, Esq.

Miss E. Sibly

G. Sollars, Esq.

F. W. Stevens, Esq.

P. R. Symonds, Esq.

J. W. Teed, Esq.

Mrs. K. A. Tincker

F. G. Tyler, Esq.

F. D. Wood, Esq.

Mrs. A. Young

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:

H. F. CRITCHLEY, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST., P.H.E.

Health Inspectors:

C. G. HOWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. K. HARROP, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

R. C. PRICE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., H.N.C. (Building)

Building Inspectors:

W. H. RYAN, C. M. PARTRIDGE

Engineering Assistant:

M. E. FLETCHER

Depot Superintendent:

L. BACKHOUSE

Assistant Superintendent:

F. E. BLOODWORTH

Pests Officer:

S. JONES

Clerk/Shorthand Typists:

Mrs. V. GURR, Mrs. M. JONES, Miss J. REEVES

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICS, 1961:

(a) General Statistics:

Area of District	.. .. .	35.038 acres
Population (1961 Census) Est.	..	27,396
Population (Registrar General, 1961)	..	27,380
Number of occupied dwellings	..	9,275
Rateable value	.. .. .	£308,818. 10. 0.
Product of Penny Rate	.. .. .	£1,275. 0. 0.

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics:

Live Births:

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	209	185	394
Illegitimate	..	10	11	21
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		219	196	415
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	.. ..	15.26
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population		17.4
Comparability Factor for Births	.. .. .	1.07
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud R.D. is	.. .. .	16.22
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	.. .. .	5.1%

Still Births:

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	4	1	5
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	.. .. .	14.2
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	19.1
Total Live and Still Births	.. .. .	421

DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

		M:	F.	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	2	4	6
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2	4	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age:

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
Male	12 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	1 day	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	1 day	Haemolytic disease	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
		Rhesus incompatibility	
Male	3 days	Intestinal obstruction	Cheltenham Children's Hospital
Female	3 weeks	Congenital causes	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Female	6 months	Meningitis-meningocele	Home

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Stroud Rural District, per 1,000 Live Births	14.5
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales per 1,000 Live Births	21.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	15.2
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	3	5

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, Stroud Rural District, per 1,000 total Live Births	12.5
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	2	4

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	32.2
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, Stroud Rural District	23.7

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Stroud Rural District	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	0.34

Deaths

335 deaths were registered in the Stroud Rural District during 1961. Of these 178 took place in the District and 157 were inward transfers.

	Male Deaths	Female Deaths
In District	81	97
Inward Transfers	80	77
	161	174

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District	..	..	..	68.4	years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District	..	..	..	72.1	years
Average age of all Deaths in Stroud Rural District	..	..	..	70.3	years
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	..	..	..	12.0	
Crude Death Rate in Stroud Rural District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	12.24	
Comparability Factor for Deaths	..	..	..	0.88	
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for the District is	..	..	..	10.77	

Eight additional deaths which occurred within the Rural District were classified as Outward Transferable Deaths and have been transferred to other Local Authorities.

Causes of Deaths

	M.	F.	Total	
Tuberculosis respiratory	1	—	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	3	5	8	Neoplastic deaths = 79
Malignant neoplasm of lung & bronchus	17	1	18	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	8	8	
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	5	5	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	22	17	39	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	
Diabetes	—	3	3	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	29	40	Vascular deaths =173
Coronary disease, angina	32	23	55	
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5	
Other heart disease	27	34	61	
Other circulatory disease	3	9	12	
Influenza	3	2	5	
Pneumonia	5	4	9	
Bronchitis	3	3	6	
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	4	5	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2	
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	13	26	
Motor vehicle accidents	7	2	9	
All other accidents	4	—	4	
Suicide	—	—	—	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	
	161	174	335	

Deaths in Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	..	26
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Southgate Street	..	..	..	..	33
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road	..	..	..	..	25
Standish Hospital	..	..	..	..	15
Salterley Grange Hospital, Leckhampton	..	..	..	..	8
Cheltenham General Hospital	..	..	..	..	6
St. Pauls Nursing Home, Gloucester	..	..	..	..	3
Cashes Green Hospital, Stroud	..	..	..	..	4
Lydbrook Hospital, Lydbrook	..	..	..	..	1
Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham	..	..	..	..	1
Over Hospital, Highnam	..	..	..	..	3
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Cotswold Hospital, Tetbury	..	..	..	..	1
Ham Green Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Cheltenham Children's Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	..	3
Townlands Hospital, Henley-on-Thames	..	..	..	..	1
Farnborough Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Watermoor Hospital, Cirencester	..	..	..	..	4
Bridgwater Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood	..	..	..	..	2
Horton Road Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	..	1
Holme Towers, Penarth	..	..	..	..	1
Westbury Hall, Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	..	..	1
Launceston Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
University College Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1

Total: 147

Percentage of all deaths occurring in Hospitals or
Nursing Homes = 44%

The oldest age at death was a female of 99 years

Longevity Table

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 years	2	4	6
1— 5 years	1	1	2
5— 10 years	1	—	1
10— 20 years	1	—	1
20— 30 years	1	—	1
30— 40 years	1	—	1
40— 50 years	4	5	9
50— 60 years	28	18	46
60— 70 years	38	32	70
70— 80 years	48	51	99
80— 90 years	35	50	85
90—100 years	1	13	14
Total:	<u>161</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>335</u>

Months of the year in which deaths took place

Month	In District	Inward Transfers	Total
January ..	23	11	34
February ..	11	17	28
March ..	21	9	30
April ..	18	13	31
May ..	17	13	30
June ..	10	8	18
July ..	13	9	22
August ..	13	21	34
September ..	13	13	26
October ..	11	17	28
November ..	12	14	26
December ..	16	12	28
	<hr/> 178 <hr/>	<hr/> 157 <hr/>	<hr/> 335 <hr/>

Infectious Diseases in Age Groups 1961

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 years and over	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	2	3	—	9	3	—	—	—	17
Whooping Cough ..	—	2	—	3	3	28	2	—	—	—	38
Measles	11	24	32	40	35	175	28	4	—	—	349
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Food Poisoning ..	1 case, which was not confirmed										
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	7

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following immunisations and vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1961 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary ..	173(43)	19(4)	12(3)	10(1)	14	228(51)
Re-Vaccination	—	—	1	3	33(1)	37(1)

(The figures in brackets are vaccinations given at County Clinics and are included in the totals)

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

		Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Total
G.P.	..	51	100	32	36	219
L.A.	..	85	123	20(1)	5	233(1)

(The figures in brackets are injections of Tetanus only, and are included in the totals)

WHOOPING COUGH—IMMUNISATION

		Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Primary Injections						
G.P.	..	51	100	34(2)	27(1)	212(3)
L.A.	..	86(1)	123	19	5	233(1)

Booster Injections

G.P.	..	—	10	33	39	82
L.A.	..	—	40	16	6	62

(The figures in brackets are the injections for Whooping Cough only (not combined) and are included in the totals)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

		Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Diphtheria						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	1	3	4
(Booster)	..	—	—	2	134	136
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	2	7	9
Triple						
L.A. (Primary)	..	75	16	5	—	96
(Booster)	..	—	40	15	2	57
G.P. (Primary)	..	43	23	8	16	90
(Booster)	..	—	10	17	12	39
Diphtheria/Tetanus						
L.A. (Primary)	..	1	—	—	—	1
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	1	—	—	1
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough						
L.A. (Primary)	..	1	—	—	—	1
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	1	—	—	1
(Booster)	..	—	—	1	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases remaining on the Register at the 31st December, 1961, was 172 as compared with 204 in 1960. During the year a review of the District Register was carried out by the Chest Physician, Gloucestershire Chest Clinic.

Table showing ages of New Cases, In-Transfers and Deaths

	New Cases				In-Transfers				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non. Resp.		Resp.		Non. Resp.		Resp.		Non. Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—

The Mass Radiography Unit visited 3 local factories during the year, when 1,771 persons were X-rayed. Of the 19 recalled for further investigation, there were found to be 3 cases of active tuberculosis, 3 inactive and one case remained under observation, 4 non-tuberculous conditions were found.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

There were no cases during the year calling for action under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

117 Certificates were received in the Office during the year for stamping and counter-signature by the Medical Officer of Health, after the Certificates had been signed by the General Practitioners.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Once again we are indebted to Mr. J. B. Powell, your Deputy Clerk, for providing the following meteorological report.

Rainfall in inches during the year

January	..	..	3.15	15 days
February	..	..	2.08	13 days
March	..	..	.11	4 days
April	..	..	5.04	21 days
May	..	..	.73	8 days
June	..	..	1.63	6 days
July	..	..	2.37	10 days
August	..	..	2.94	16 days
September	..	..	3.68	13 days
October	..	..	2.60	19 days
November	..	..	1.29	14 days
December	..	..	4.00	15 days

Total: 29.62 inches in 154 days

Wettest Day: 12th June—1.27 inches

Wettest Month: April—5.04 inches

Driest Month: March—0.11 inches

Hottest Day: 29th August—84°F.

Coldest Night: 18th December—18°F. (i.e. 14° air frost)

Temperature (Fahrenheit)

			Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January	..	..	43.2	33.5	38.3
February	..	..	49.9	40.9	45.4
March	..	..	55.7	34.5	45.1
April	..	..	56.7	43.3	50.0
May	..	..	60.9	42.7	51.8
June	..	..	67.9	46.2	57.1
July	..	..	68.9	49.5	59.2
August	..	..	67.6	48.8	58.2
September	..	..	66.5	48.4	57.4
October	..	..	58.0	43.7	50.9
November	..	..	48.8	36.1	42.4
December	..	..	40.6	28.7	34.7

Mean of Maximum for year—53.7

Mean of Minimum for year—38.9

Mean of Temperature for year—46.3

PART II

REPORT OF ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Eighth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Department.

One change occurred in the office staff, Mr. H. R. Angus, Health Inspector leaving to take up a position in East Africa. Mr. Angus joined the Council as a pupil on leaving school and after qualifying as a Health and Food Inspector gave excellent service and was a pleasant and helpful colleague. He is replaced by Mr. R. C. Price from whom we expect and are getting equally good work.

It is sad to record the passing of Mr. D. E. Whittaker who retired in 1954, after over thirty years with the Council. I started in 1937 as a pupil under Mr. Whittaker and shall always be grateful for his kindness and guidance in those early days.

The outside labour force has remained at an average of forty-five men during the year. Getting and retaining the right type of men for such work as refuse collection and disposal, maintenance of houses, sewers, disposal works, burial grounds etc., is an acute problem. Even so we are more fortunate than many Councils for most of our men are loyal and stay with us. I pay them all a high tribute for maintaining so well the essential services under our control.

By a coincidence identical numbers of new houses were built by the Council and by Private Enterprise—83 each. 874 plans were deposited for approval under Planning and Public Health Acts, a monthly average of 73, and an increase of 10% over the previous year. During the year building works were completed on 496 premises, and at the end of the year were in progress at 353 different premises—some indication of the high level of building activity proceeding.

Good progress was maintained in the most difficult task of dealing with unfit houses. One clearance area was declared, and 76 individual houses represented. Since our programme commenced, six years ago 522 unfit houses in the district have been dealt with. 108 Improvement Grants were made, bringing the total authorised to 477.

Various extensions were authorised to the Chalford Sewerage scheme, but by the end of the year it was virtually complete and house connections were being made. This contract has provided over 9,000 yards of sewers for the Chalford parish — a great achievement and one which will do much to alleviate public health problems in this area.

Agreement has been reached by the Constituent Councils for extensions at the Stanley Downton Sewage Works. When completed the capacity will be doubled and should cope with all demands in the foreseeable future.

Considerable efforts have been made efficiently to implement the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. I feel this has been done without undue hardship to caravan occupiers.

Much useful work has been done in the control of Food, and Food premises. Many of the smaller shops have modernised their methods and equipment and the overall picture is quite satisfactory.

Finally I would record my appreciation of the excellent work done by all members of the department, the assistance and co-operation of the Clerk, other members of the staff, and the help and support of the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the main Committees and the members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant.

H. F. CRITCHLEY,

Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector.

Council Chambers,
John Street,
Stroud, Glos.

WATER SUPPLY

Private supplies of water throughout the district were sampled on 63 occasions, partly as routine and on complaint. Of this total 21 were found to be polluted and appropriate steps were taken wherever possible to either improve the supply or find an alternative. One spring was closed by the Council by arrangement with interested parties.

Two samples of swimming pool water were taken during the summer months from Wycliffe College, both of which were reported as being satisfactory by the Bacteriologist.

All the routine samples of the Stroud District Water Board mains have proved to be satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND MANAGER STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD

The following information has again been very kindly supplied by Mr. A. N. Peters, Engineer and Manager.

Supply

The water supply in the Stroud Rural District area was satisfactorily maintained during the year. The rainfall for the year was 28.47 inches which was 1.74 inches below the average. A feature of the rainfall was the exceptionally dry autumn which has resulted in the yield of the springs being below average toward the end of the year.

Quality of Water

The Analyst's report on samples of water before and after Chlorination taken during the year are as follows:—

Description of Samples	No. of Samples	B. Coli. per 100 mls. (Non-Faecal)					
		0	1	2	5	10	25
Untreated water	6	1	—	—	3	—	2
Water as supplied to Consumers ..	48	47	1	—	—	—	—

Main Laying

A request was received from the Council to proceed with the water supply at Vatch and Elcombe and the work was put in hand early in the year and completed in July.

New mains were laid in the following places to replace existing pipes that had become inadequate to provide the supply required.

Selsley Hill; Selsley Road, North Woodchester.

Laburnum Walk, Stonehouse: Nastend, Stonehouse.

Properties Served with Mains Water

The number of properties served with the Board's water in the Stroud Rural District is 9,420.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS

No difficulties have been experienced in continuing the service of emptying septic tanks, and the picture remains very much as last year. Signs of the demand for this work falling off are still very slight, for although many properties have been connected to the sewer during the year many more houses and bungalows have been built with septic tank drainage at Box, Cranham, Chalford Hill.

Bisley, Hampton Fields, and Sheepscombe. It is, of course, too early yet to note any benefit the Chalford sewer will undoubtedly make. One of the main difficulties is still the very long journey which has to be made from remote villages and properties to the trunk sewer in the Stroud Valley to discharge the load.

Farmers who will allow the driver to discharge the loads over their fields are few, and permission is usually only given at certain times of the year when the land is vacant.

The service is still available to adjoining districts on the usual payment basis.

SEWERAGE

The work of sewerage the Chalford area commenced during January, 1960, was completed with the exception of a few lengths in the Rack Hill area which was held up due to the delay in delivery of special fittings. These fittings were delivered early in December but owing to the bad weather conditions could not be fixed before the end of the year.

With the exception of the lengths mentioned above the sewers have now been taken over and several connections have been made. The total length of sewers laid in this contract, which includes several extensions to the main scheme, amounted to approximately 9,193 lin-yds. making the total length of sewers for the Chalford parish 33,671 lin.ft.

The extension of sewer to the Old Neighbouring area of Chalford is under construction and approximately 75% of the construction work has been completed. It is hoped that the contract will be carried out in the time allowed, and be ready for use by the end of March, 1962. When completed these sewers will add approximately 2,900 lin.ft. to the total length of sewers in the Parish. Arrangements have been made to connect the two existing Council House Estates, Chalford Hill and Burcombe Way, to the new main sewer early in 1962. The existing small Disposal Works at the Chalford Hill Estate will then cease to operate and will be dismantled.

The work of providing sewerage in the Paper and Bag Mill area at Bridgend, Stonehouse which involves the construction of a new Pumping Plant to replace the existing Ejector Station, the laying of new sewers, and the re-routing of others was commenced during the year. The starting date for this project was delayed at the Contractors request in order that the work could be carried out during the drier period of the year, as the land through which the sewer is to be laid was heavily waterlogged. The Contract was not completed by the end of the year, but it is hoped to complete the work early in the new year. This sewer when completed will pick up the drainage of the Whitfield Close Estate which at present is drained into the existing Stonehouse outfall sewer, and will to some extent relieve this old sewer which is considerably overloaded.

A scheme to extend the Chalford sewer by approximately 70 lin.yds. in order to pick up a proposed Housing Estate at The Wheatsheaf, Chalford Hill has been prepared and Contractors have been invited to submit tenders early in 1962.

STROUD & DISTRICT JOINT SEWERAGE WORKS

Mr. Boothman, Manager of the Works, has kindly supplied the following report:—

The Stroud and District Joint Sewage Works deals with the sewage and trade wastes from the Urban Districts of Stroud and Nailsworth and a greater part of the Rural District.

Present Design of Works

The sewage works was designed to treat a dry weather flow of 1.0 million/gall./day of sewage from a population of 40,000. In times of storm periods three times the dry weather flow is given complete biological treatment and flows in excess of this receive partial treatment in storm water tanks before discharge into the river Frome.

The treatment of the sewage is dealt with on Biological percolating filters, incorporating, “ Alternating Double Filtration ” and “ Recirculating ” principles, together with mechanical sludging of the sedimentation tanks, heated sludge digestion with gas collection, and automatically operated pumping plant and machinery.

The works was brought into operation in January 1951, and mainly due to considerable developments throughout the districts during the past ten years the works is at present heavily overloaded.

During the past year the purification from crude sewage to final effluent has been 85%. The quality of the final effluent does not comply with the requirements of the Severn River Board.

Future Design of Works

A scheme of extensions prepared by the Consulting Engineers, W. H. Bateman and Partners, of Batheaston, Bath, are to commence at the end of March, 1962. The main contractors being Kottler and Heron Ltd. of Northampton. The capacity of the works will then be:—

Dry Weather Flow

Domestic	..	..	..	1.5 Million
Infiltration	..	..	..	1.0 Million
Trade Waste	..	..	..	0.5 Million
				<hr/>
				3.0 Mill/galls/day
				<hr/>

Complete Treatment in Storm Periods

Domestic (three times)	..	1.5	X3	4.5
Infiltration	.. ..	1.0		1.0
Trade Wastes	.. ..	0.5		0.5

6.0 Mill/galls/day

Storm Water Treatment

A storm tank capacity of 750,000 galls. will be provided.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

The same collection schedules have been maintained in 1961, but with increasing difficulty due to the ever increasing bulk of refuse to be collected. There are two reasons for the increase in refuse—the new houses being built—a further 186,—and the changing pattern of life whereby more and more properties are being heated by oil, gas or electricity with the result that many items which were formerly burnt or otherwise disposed of by householders, are now put out in the refuse bin. It is evident that it will soon be necessary either to provide the existing vehicles with more men, or to put an additional vehicle with crew into regular service.

The new Dennis machine was delivered in 1961, and the opportunity was taken to send the oldest Dennis lorry back to the works for a thorough overhaul. A second machine of the same age will be similarly overhauled when the first returns. Both are now over 9 years old, and it is hoped the overhauls will keep them in service for a further six years.

The following table shows the vehicles and men engaged on collection of refuse:—

No.	Make of Vehicle	Type	Capacity	Engine	Men employed
1	Dennis	Rear Loader	22 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 2 Loaders
2	Dennis	Rear Loader	22 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 2 Loaders
3	Dennis	Rear Loader	15 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
4	Dennis	Rear Loader	10 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
5	Dennis	Rear Loader	6 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
6	Ford	Side Loader	10 cu.yds.	Petrol	Spare Vehicle 1 Driver
7	Dennis	Rear Loader	25 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Loader as required Spare Vehicle 1 Driver 2 Loaders as required

Special collections of large bulky items of unwanted junk from householders have continued and this additional service is undoubtedly appreciated. It plays an appreciable part in keeping the countryside tidy and free from litter.

An increasing number of litter bins are also appearing in the parishes and at beauty spots. The bins are provided either by the Parish Council concerned or the County Council and we undertake the emptying. This must be done regularly as there is nothing worse than a neglected and overflowing litter bin.

Salvage receipts showed a further increase over 1960 in spite of a fall in prices obtainable. The increase was due to the extra salvage efforts made at the Gannicox tip and the additional staff employed there. It is always an arguable point whether salvage operations are worthwhile. I do not think this question can be considered entirely from the financial angle, and would point to the following advantages:—

- (a) waste paper, metals, rags, etc., have to be collected and disposed of in any event.
- (b) the salvage is badly needed by the steel and board making industries; and it seems a pity to bury something which is of value to the country.
- (c) the less paper, tin cans and drums etc. placed on the tip the better and the easier it is to control.
- (d) refuse workers are not particularly well paid. A proportion of the receipts from salvage is returned to the workers in the form of a bonus. This is much appreciated by the men and is a great help to me in attracting and retaining the necessary labour.

Details of receipts for 1961, are as follows:—

				Weight			Value		
				Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	..	..	..	329	13	3	2,283	19	6
Baled Tins	..	..	..	210	19	2	1,550	10	6
Scrap Iron	..	..	..	36	15	3	146	7	0
Non-ferrous metals	..	..	..	4	7	1	369	13	4
Rags	..	..	..	5	4	0	41	12	0
				587	0	1	£4,392	2	4

Disposal of all refuse from the Rural District, Nailsworth Urban and Stroud Urban has taken place at Gannicox, Cainscross Road, Stroud. This is a land reclamation scheme to produce badly needed playing fields from two disused gravel pits.

The whole site is 3—4 acres in extent and the object has been to bring the whole area up to the level of the small adjoining playing field used by the Girls Technical School. Tipping started in August, 1960 and will finish early in 1962. Very careful control has been exercised, the refuse being levelled, consolidated, and covered with earth each day by a small bulldozer. Rats so often seen on refuse tips, have not appeared, although we have been troubled by birds and seagulls looking for food. During the summer flies and wasps were kept to a minimum by daily spraying of insecticide. We were

also, I think, the first refuse tip in the county to use a special deodorant chemical to reduce smell from the decaying refuse. By and large we have tried hard not to be a nuisance to nearby residents. They have all been tolerant and helpful and complaints have been very few.

The new tip will be at Thrupp where again we hope to reclaim some 8 acres of land for eventual use as a new school and playing fields.

BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES

A combined total of 186 dwellings were built during 1961 in the ratio of 83 Private Houses and 83 Council Houses.

The construction of 186 Private Houses and 46 Council Houses was commenced during the year. Houses under construction at the end of the year were 175 Private Houses and 77 Council Houses.

PLANS DEPOSITED FOR APPROVAL UNDER PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The number of plans deposited during 1961 was 874, representing a monthly average of 73.

The steady increase which had occurred up to 1959 has been repeated, the figure for 1961 showing a rise of 10% over the figures for the previous two years.

During the year the Council relaxed its Building Byelaws in respect of three proposals in accordance with the provision of Sect. 63 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

GENERAL BUILDING WORKS

During 1961 building works were completed on 496 premises and at the end of the year building operations were in progress on 353 different premises.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Considerable work has been done throughout the year by licensees in order to comply with the requirements of the Council, though the overall progress has been a little disappointing.

As previously reported, licensed premises were inspected during 1960 and licensees notified of defects. Reinspections made during 1961 show that in most cases only a partial compliance with notices served have been affected. Further notifications have been sent to licensees where necessary and it is hoped to intensify activity during 1962.

HOUSING

Good progress in dealing with unfit houses was maintained during the year. One small Clearance Area involving three houses was declared. Seventy six individual unfit houses were represented under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Thirty-five Discretionary Grants were authorised during 1961. This was less than in 1960 and brought the total number of grants authorised since 1949 to 344. The number of Standard Grant applications showed a marked increase and seventy-three were authorised making a total of 133 since the scheme was introduced.

Only two applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 were received. One certificate was cancelled during the year.

The Housing Act, 1961 came into force at the end of the year. It has many important provisions, and it is hoped the greater increase in rent permitted for improvements may stimulate owners to bring larger numbers of rented houses up to modern standards.

The following table shows the number of visits made to houses for various purposes during the year:—

Houses inspected	.. ..	125
Reinspections following above	..	196
Visits re Discretionary Grants	..	68
Revisits re Discretionary Grants	..	94
Visits re Standard Grants	.. ..	92
Revisits re Standard Grants	.. ..	75
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	5

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

Mr. E. Russell, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following comments on the work of his Department.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1961, the Council built eighty-three new dwellings and thirty-four garages. Of the total dwellings thirty-one or 37.35% were specially designed for old people.

Good progress has been made in moving older people from under-occupied properties to these smaller dwellings and making available larger houses for families. I hope to continue this policy wherever it is possible to build bungalows or flats.

The main emphasis has again been on slum clearance and sixty-five families were re-housed from slum dwellings. Due to vacancies sixty-six families were re-housed from the General Needs list, while seventy-two tenant families were changed round in our own houses to make better use of the available accommodation.

The new development included two houses with "Granny Flatlets" adjoining. These flatlets consist of a bed-sitting room, kitchen, bathroom and usual offices. A communicating door was deliberately omitted but the front doors stand side by side. The accommodation is proving ideal for the type of family for which it was designed.

Structural alterations modernising thirty-six pre-war properties was completed during the year while plans have been prepared for alterations to another sixty-one. These will complete the houses requiring structural alterations but there are still one hundred and ninety to be equipped with hot water.

Seventy-seven houses were in the course of construction at the end of the year and plans for the 1962 programme for fifty houses were well advanced.

CARAVANS

The standards adopted by this Council in December, 1960 under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 were put into force during 1961.

These new standards based on the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Model Standards require improvements in lay out, equipment and maintenance, and a survey of all existing sites in the area was completed.

Many new licences were issued after consultation with site operators most of whom accepted the new conditions, if not willingly at least without too much dispute. Several owners however decided that the new requirements were not economical to adopt, and discontinued the use of the sites. Despite this, however, very little hardship was caused to occupiers of caravans, all of whom have since found alternative accommodation. The County Planning Authority have in some cases refused to renew Planning Consent and these sites too were discontinued.

A Local Authority is empowered to provide its own site if considered necessary, but the decision last year not to proceed on these lines appears to have been the right one. The cost would have been prohibitive, and as the present position stands it is possible that the Council would have found themselves left with vacant sites which they could not have let at economical rentals.

A great deal of work will still be necessary in 1962 to reinspect sites in order to be satisfied that the conditions attached to the licences are being complied with, but generally speaking one can summarise and say that this district is fortunate in that there is no great problem with caravan dwellers.

The following figures taken from the department's register of caravans indicates the position at the 31st December, 1961.

1.	Number of existing caravanners exempted under the new Caravan Act	.. .. .	8
2.	Number of removals or withdrawals of application	.. ..	11
3.	Number of licences issued during 1961	.. .. .	27
4.	Number of Refusals	.. .. .	7
			—
			53
			—
1.	Number of applications actually received during 1961	..	58
2.	Number of applications awaiting decision of County Planning Authority	.. .. .	4
3.	Number of applications with Planning Consent to be dealt with by Local Authority	.. .. .	1

FACTORIES

Although it was felt that the provisions as to health contained in the Factories Act, 1937 were generally satisfactory, some changes in the number of employees and ownership made a systematic survey again desirable, the last one having been carried out in 1954.

It has not been possible to complete this survey during 1961, but 86 visits were made to factories with mechanical power, and 17 visits to workplaces, and some amendments were necessary to the factory register as a result.

Additional sanitary accommodation has sometimes been necessary when new extensions have been added to existing factories, and the plans of all new schemes are examined both by the Building Inspector and the Public Health Inspector to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws and the Factories Acts.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Complaints concerning pollution of the atmosphere have been very few during the year, and no difficulties have been experienced by the Inspector in complying with his duties under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

An anticipated difficulty in dealing with the manufacture of special brindle bricks by a brickworks at Stonehouse did not materialise, and the work of the Company has been discontinued.

One application was received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act.

RAG FLOCK

No further changes have occurred concerning the five factories still registered under Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Five factories were also licenced under Sections 6/7 of the Act during the year and all still hold a B.S.I. Licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

Five samples of flock were taken from the licenced premises during the course of the year, and in every case the Analyst was able to certify that the samples complied with the various standards laid down in the 1951 Act.

CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

617 visits were made to all types of food premises during the year in connection with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 with particular emphasis on the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the table at the end of this report shows the number of visits made to each type of premises both registered and unregistered.

The overall situation can be said to be quite satisfactory, but a number of Preliminary Notices had to be served requiring minor repairs, redecoration and the maintenance of fittings and equipment.

In nearly every case the necessary work was carried out without recourse to statutory action.

Progress was steadily maintained throughout the smaller villages as even the occupiers of the most humble village stores found that they had to keep up with the competition from larger firms, and many attempts were made at modernising premises and equipment.

A large branch of the Co-operative Society was also completely rebuilt to modern standards in Stonehouse on the self service principle, which from the food hygiene point of view was a very necessary and worthwhile advance on the old worn out premises and equipment which previously existed.

An existing Fried Fish Saloon was discontinued, and a very modern Milk Bar and Cafe has replaced it, complete with all the latest fittings.

On the other hand, however, some concern is felt at the condition of certain bakehouses, some of which consist of old worn out buildings and out houses, not at all in keeping with the modern line or flow system of production. Staff also seem to present problems in these concerns, and it is difficult to ensure proper and efficient cleaning and continuity of labour. It will be recalled that last year two companies intimated their intention to rebuild their bakehouses. Although in the case of one, plans were deposited and approved little progress seems to have been made, and in the other various hold ups have occurred, particularly with regard to the installation of a new oven, together with various other excuses as to why improvements could not proceed. It is to be hoped that better progress can be obtained during 1962, and as much pressure as possible will be brought to bear on those concerned.

Complaints regarding unsound food or food containing foreign bodies were very few this year, and in view of all the circumstances and in some cases conflicting evidence, the Council did not authorise proceedings to be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The types of complaints dealt with were:—

1. Discolouration of bottles of beer—contamination found to be only on the outside and the contents were quite sound.
2. Dark foreign matter in bread—consisted of husk fibres and soiled dough and involved a neighbouring authority—no action.
3. Glass in a bottle of fruit cordial—insufficient and unsatisfactory evidence to warrant any action being taken.
4. Complaint of poor keeping qualities of bread alleged to go mouldy within 24 hours—after extensive enquiries no evidence found to support complaint.

LICENSED PREMISES

Last year the five year plan was submitted by the Brewery Companies to modernise and improve their licensed premises which having regard to all the circumstances was accepted. On reviewing

the position at the end of the first year the following figures have emerged.

Number of licensed premises listed to be dealt with in 1961	31	
Number of licensed premises closed	3	
Number of licensed premises rendered fit	12	
Number of licensed premises where plans were submitted ..	6	
Number of licensed premises where no work has commenced	10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures show that just under 50% of the agreed target has been achieved which is somewhat disappointing, and if this slow rate is maintained in the future, the five year programme seems likely to extend to ten years.

It is to be hoped, therefore that the Brewery Companies after their amalgamation and re-organisation will settle down to a faster programme in 1962.

Figures were compiled by the Inspector indicating the type of improvements which were effected in 1961, and showing the proportion and variety of the work involved, as set out below:—

Defects Remedied

Glazed Urinals Installed	11
Flushing apparatus provided	9
Additional Sanitary Conveniences provided ..	1
New or additional sinks provided	4
Improved Drainage	5
Improvements to Cellars	3
New or Additional Lighting	3
New or Additional W.H. Basins provided ..	1
New or Additional Ventilation provided ..	1
General Repairs	11
Redecoration	12

DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS

1961 was the first year that this authority was not required to issue Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised licences to milk dealers under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, and neither were any Supplementary Licences issued. All licensing is now being carried out by the Gloucestershire County Council.

Normal routine sampling of milk under the regulations has therefore not been necessary but one sample of milk was taken at the end of the year for biological tests. The results of these tests had not been received from the laboratory at the 31st December, 1961.

ICE CREAM

There has been no change in the three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

The number of premises registered for the sale of this product has now increased to 105.

The manufacturer distributing soft ice cream and known as " Mr. Softee " has made a popular impact in the district. The machine and the apparatus appear to be very efficient and satisfactory, but usually it depends upon the quality of the pre-packed mix. There has been some evidence in various parts of the country that all the ingredients constituting this mix have not in every case been pasteurised. It would appear that frequent sampling of this type of product is necessary, and attention was given to this vehicle during the summer. One batch of samples proved to be very unsatisfactory, falling into Grade 4. The fault was found to be the condition of the mix which is purchased from a manufacturer outside the area. Follow up samples of the next batch of containers proved of high quality again. It is, of course, unwise to make hasty conclusions where ice cream is concerned, as so many features contribute to the bacteriological condition and the quality of this product. Continuous systematic sampling would appear to still be very necessary in order to obtain the best overall picture, and during the course of the year 42 samples of ice cream, and 18 samples of iced lollies were taken.

The table below sets out the results under the Ministry's grading. It will be recalled that last year was the first year that every sample of ice cream fell within grade one. The same cannot be said for 1961. The percentage in grade one is still exceptionally high however and the others with the exception of the two in the lowest grade have little significance.

Grade I	..	..	..	36
Grade II	..	..	..	3
Grade III	..	.	..	1
Grade IV	..	..	..	2
				—
				42
				—

Iced Lollies

Grade I	..	..	..	17
Fair	..	..	.	1
				—
				18
				—

LABORATORY FACILITIES USED

Once again I should like to record my appreciation of the efficient and prompt assistance I have received from the Laboratory staff. In particular I would thank Dr. H. R. Cayton, Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Bristol, for samples of milk, ice-cream and water, and Mr. Whittle the Public Analyst for his valuable advice and information concerning contaminated food stuffs.

TABLE I**Summary of Visits and Inspections under the Public Health
and allied Acts**

Water Supply	41
Water Sampling	63
Swimming Pools	2
Water Courses	32
Stables and Piggeries	16
Filthy and Verminous Premises	6
Disinfestations	33
Refuse Collection	1
Refuse Disposal	11
Rodent Control	1
Sewage Disposal	221
Connections to Sewer	4
Drainage	84
Sanitary Fittings	43
Public Conveniences	1
Nuisances	28
General Complaints	38
Caravans and Tents	216
Schools	3
Places of Entertainment	13
Shops Act	6
Hairdressers	16
Infectious Diseases	24
Pathological Sampling	29
Disinfections	2
Rag Flock	5
Atmospheric Pollution	42
Smoke Observations	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	68
	<hr/>
	1054

TABLE II**GENERAL NUISANCES**

The following table summarises the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws and other enactments

Number of Informal Notices Served	15
Number of Informal Notices Complied with	17
Number of Statutory Notices Served	1
Number of Statutory Notices Complied with	1
	<hr/>
	34

TABLE III
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959
Part I of the Act

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	48	17	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	96	86	10	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	144	103	10	Nil

2. Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

PARTICULARS		Number of cases in which defects were found				
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	..	4	1	Nil	1	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.)	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	..	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	.. .. .	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		10	5	Nil	3	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK (Section 110)

Nature of Work	No. of o/workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	15	Nil	Nil
Carding etc.. of buttons, etc. ..	19	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	34	Nil	Nil

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

TABLE IV

The various food premises in the district are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them

1. FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955/1957

a.	Number of Ice cream premises registered	105
	Number of Registrations during 1961	8
	Number of Inspections	80
b.	Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved food, etc. ..	27
	Number of inspections	77
c.	Dairies	
	Number of premises on register	12
	Number of inspections	5

2. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 — SECTION 154

a.	Number of Food Storage premises registered ..	5
	Number of registrations during 1960	Nil
b.	Number of Hawkers of Food registered	15
	Number of registrations during 1961	3
	Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by registered Hawkers	27
	Number of Inspections	18

3. UNREGISTERED PREMISES

	No. in Area	No. of Visits
Butchers	23	36
Fishmongers and Poulterers	7	9
Grocers	108	118
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18	18
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	12	46
Sugar Confectioners	58	3
Licensed Premises	104	112
Hotels and Restaurants	13	9
Canteens and Cafes	8	39
Places of Entertainment	15	5
Food Manufacturing Premises	1	5
	<hr/> 367	<hr/> 400

4. GENERAL VISITS

Inspection of Food	—	15
Miscellaneous Visits	—	22

TABLE V

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year

Repairs and Improvements	22
Limewashed or cleansed	20
Improvement to Equipment etc.	24
Improvements to Sanitary Conven's	4
Inadequate hot and cold water supplies	8
Lack of or defective wash-hand basins, towels, etc.	7
Lack of First Aid materials	13
Lack of clothing accommodation	1
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	3
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	4
Lack of proper temperature control	1
Improvements to stores	3
TOTAL	<hr/> 110

TABLE VI

TABLE OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1961 CANNED FOODS

Meat	9 tins
Vegetables	30 tins
Fruit	40 tins
Soups	4 tins
Fish	6 tins
Milk	5 tins

MISCELLANEOUS

Orange Marmalade	1 tin
Ground Ginger	1 oz.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Tenderloins	7 lbs.
Henges	18 lbs.

FISH

Plaice	2 lb. 13 ozs.
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Thornbury Rural District Council

Chairman:

J. H. COOKE, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman H. R. STEPHENS, M.B.E.

Councillors:

C. Allen, Esq.
E. Allen, Esq.
R. G. Allen, Esq.
J. E. Barbour, Esq.
A. Blair, Esq.
(to March, 1961)
J. Barron, Esq.
(from May, 1961)
R. C. Barton, Esq.
(from May, 1961)
L. W. Bosisto, Esq., J.P.
A. W. Boyt, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.
The Rev. W. F. Burlton
J. Chadwick, Esq.
J. Clutterbuck, Esq., J.P.
A. T. Coles, Esq.
S. F. Daldry, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Ducie (from May, 1961)
W. Fowler, Esq.
Dr. D. H. Fox
(from May, 1961)
A. A. Green, Esq.
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq.

Mrs. M. Haddrell
R. H. Harford, Esq.
Mrs. T. Hinchey
(from May, 1961)
R. E. Iles, Esq., J.P.
G. James, Esq.
M. B. Jordan, Esq.
(to April, 1961)
J. W. Lee, Esq.
(to April, 1961)
F. W. Lewis, Esq.
R. H. Morgan, Esq.
Mrs. W. M. Pearce
The Rev. W. A. Peel
F. W. Perry, Esq.
S. G. Shepherd, Esq.
J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
R. C. B. Stride, Esq.
H. Tyler, Esq.
(to September, 1961)
Mrs. W. L. Ward
(to April, 1961)
Mrs. P. J. O. Wells
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq.

STAFF (as at 31st December, 1961)

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

F. RUMMENS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C. (BLG.)

O. B. DOWNING, CERT. S.I.B., 1ST L.C.G.

A. WATMORE, M.A.P.H.I.

Articled Pupil: R. J. HILL
Rodent Officer: G. MILTON

ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS SECTION

Chief Assistant Engineer: W. D. HARTLES

Engineering Assistant: A. SYMONDS

Chief Assistant Architect: R. KENNARD

Assistant Building Surveyor: D. J. WOODWARD

Assistant Building Inspector: B. FENN

Assistant Building Inspector: E. WILSON

Technical Clerk: J. W. A. MOSS

CLERICAL SECTION

Chief Clerk: J. T. OVENS

Clerks: Mrs. P. A. GOULD, Mrs. S. PEARSON, Miss K. GRAY

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. They are:—

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades
2. Sharpness Docks and Shipbuilding
3. Quarrying
4. Building of Caravans
5. Brick and Tile Manufacture
6. Braid and Loom Elastic Smallwares
7. Salmon Fisheries
8. Flour Mills
9. Baking
10. Aircraft Engineering
11. Nuclear Power Stations

STATISTICS

Area of District (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,337
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,900
Domestic Properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,380
Commercial Properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	968
Public Utility	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Other properties (incl. educational entertainment and recreational)							369
Industrial and Freight Transport	..	..	..	..	..		41
Inhabited properties incl. above	..	..	..	..	..		9,024
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,327
Product of 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,309
Percentage of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..		17.9%
Percentage of population served by mains water	..	..					91.7%
Percentage of population served by modern sewers	..	..					60.9%
Number of inhabitants per property	..	..	..	..			3.42%

POPULATION OF THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Year				
1931	..	..	..	18,059
1951	..	..	..	25,848
1961	..	..	..	30,900

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	313	294	607
Illegitimate	18	7	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	331	301	632
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	20.97
Comparability Factor for Births in this Area	..	..	1.06
Corrected Birth Rate for Thornbury R.D. is	..	..	22.23
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	..	..	3.9%

Still Births:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	..	..	9.4
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births..	..	..	..	19.1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	4	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
Female	30 minutes	Subdural haemorrhage	Bristol Maternity Hospital
Male	8 hours	Intracranial haemorrhage	Southmead Hospital
Male	9 hours	Prematurity	Southmead Hospital
Female	15 hours	Mongolism	Berkeley Hospital
Male	1 day	Hyaline Membrane disease	Southmead Hospital
Female	3 months	Asphyxia due to accidental burns	Home
Female	10 months	Acute Septicaemia	Bristol Childrens Hospital

Infant Mortality Rate:

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Thornbury Rural District, per 1,000 Live Births	12.66
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England & Wales, per 1,000 Live Births	21.6

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

				M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..		3	2	5
Illegitimate		..		1	—	1
				—	—	—
				4	2	6
				—	—	—
Deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 total Live Births	..	..	..			9.5
Deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 total Live Births, England & Wales	..					15.5

Early neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births	9.5
--	-----

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	4	2	6
	—	—	—

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	18.8
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	38.9

Deaths:

Total Deaths in Thornbury Rural District	302
Average Age of Male Deaths in District	64.97 years
Average Age of Female Deaths in District	69.86 years
Average Age of all Deaths in District	67.38 years
Crude Death Rate for Thornbury Rural District, per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	10.02
Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area	1.05
Corrected Death Rate for Thornbury Rural District is	10.52
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	12.0

Causes of Death:

	M.	F.	Total	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	1	1	
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ..	—	—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4	} Neoplastic deaths = 41
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	7	3	10	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	10	8	18	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3	} Vascular deaths = 183
Diabetes	—	2	2	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	13	28	41	
Coronary disease, angina	32	16	48	
Hypertension with heart disease ..	6	9	15	
Other heart disease	30	32	62	}
Other circulatory disease	5	12	17	
Influenza	1	1	2	
Pneumonia	12	6	18	
Bronchitis	5	3	8	
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	1	5	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	
Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	7	8	15	
Motor vehicle accidents	3	3	6	
All other accidents	3	2	5	
Suicide	3	—	3	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	
	153	149	302	

Where Death occurred:

	In the District	Transferred to District	Total
Male	112	41	153
Female	102	47	149
Total :	214	88	302

In addition, 100 deaths registered in Thornbury Rural District were transferred to other areas during 1961.

Infant Mortality Rate:

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Thornbury Rural District, per 1,000 Live Births	12.66
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England & Wales, per 1,000 Live Births	21.6

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	3	2	5
Illegitimate		..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			4	2	6
			—	—	—
Deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 total Live Births	..	..	..		9.5
Deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 total Live Births, England & Wales	..				15.5

Early neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births	9.5
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	4	2	6
	—	—	—

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	18.8
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	38.9

Deaths:

Total Deaths in Thornbury Rural District	302
Average Age of Male Deaths in District	64.97 years
Average Age of Female Deaths in District	69.86 years
Average Age of all Deaths in District	67.38 years
Crude Death Rate for Thornbury Rural District, per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	10.02
Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area	1.05
Corrected Death Rate for Thornbury Rural District is	10.52
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	12.0

In the District					
Thornbury Hospital	..	..	..	..	58
Berkeley Hospital	..	..	..	..	17
Almondsbury Hospital	..	..	..	..	11
Hortham Hospital	..	..	..	..	6
Total :					92

173 deaths occurred in Hospitals; this is 57% of all Deaths registered for the District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal	Erysipelas
Under 1	16	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
1	60	5	—	2	—	—	1	—
2	101	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
3	116	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
4 & 5	254	2	—	4	2	—	—	—
6—9	239	15	—	2	—	—	—	—
10—14	34	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—19	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—34	7	1	1	—	—	3	—	—
35—44	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—65	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	839	38	1	16	4	4	2	1

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases:

Age	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
0 —15	1	—
15	—	—
25	2	1
35	2	—
45	2	—
55	1	—
65	—	—
	4	5

Cases Remaining on Register:

	Total
Males	115
Females	56
	171
	20
	20
	211

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were two cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

MILK PRODUCERS

Dairy Farms in the District	..	..	397
Number of T.T. Herds	..	..	382
Percentage of T.T. Suppliers	.		96.2

Bacteriological Examination—Milk:

No. of samples taken	1
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Biological Examination:

No. of samples taken	88
----------------------	----	----	----	----

A number of milk samples were taken from producers during early morning milking in connection with infection from *Brucella Abortus*, 11 positive samples being obtained. The offending animals were eventually traced and the necessary action taken.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1961 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX:

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	..	208	23	10	22	12	275
Re-vaccination	.	—	—	—	4	19	23

IMMUNISATION—TETANUS:

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	86	165(1)	67	13	331(1)
L.A.	..	118	95	27	6	246

(The figures in brackets are injections of Tetanus only, and are included in the totals)

IMMUNISATION—WHOOPING COUGH:

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Primary Injections:						
G.P.	..	86	164	67	15(1)	332(1)
L.A.	..	118	95	27	4	244

Booster Injections:

G.P.	..	—	7	31	16	54
L.A.	..	—	13	4	4	21

(The figures in brackets are the injections for Whooping Cough only (not combined) and are included in the totals)

IMMUNISATION—DIPHTHERIA:

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Diphtheria:						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	2	5	1	8
(Booster)	..	—	—	1	64	65
G.P. (Primary)	..	1	12	1	1	15
(Booster)	..	—	—	1	20	21

Triple:

L.A. (Primary)	..	107	20	7	2	136
(Booster)	..	—	13	4	1	18
G.P. (Primary)	..	76	44	19	4	143
(Booster)	..	—	7	23	8	38

Diphtheria/Tetanus:

L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	2	2
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	5	5
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	1	1	2

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough:

L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	1	1
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	1	1

PART II

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me very great pleasure to submit a further Annual Report. It is with some degree of pride to be able to once again record progress and to be associated with a district which is so rapidly developing.

In previous reports it has been my practice to make reference to all activities and matters coming within the purview of the combined department and related to the work of the Public Health Committee. Members have thereby been enabled to obtain a comprehensive view of the general position, and I think that this has been appreciated. I have continued the policy this year, but in future years it may be desirable to review the position.

For several years past I have made mention of the unprecedented development which was taking place in the district. The trend is continuing and appears likely to do so for many years hence. Notable among the developments are:—

The Central Electricity Generating Board's Nuclear Power
Stations at Berkeley and Oldbury-on-Severn.

Imperial Chemical Industries and the Severn Bridge.

It also appears possible in the foreseeable future that the district will be traversed from north to south and east to west by the M.5 and M.4 motorways respectively. Consequent upon the industrial and civil engineering construction is the steadily increasing housing development which is given impetus by the voluntary over-spill from Bristol "leap-frogging" the green belt.

This development has meant increased demands on the Council for Council Houses and by private enterprise for building sites.

In the light of the knowledge of our Clearance Scheme proposed for unfit houses in Thornbury Town, several years ago I expressed very forcibly the need for a "Town Map" being prepared. At long last this has been forthcoming from the Planning Authority. It envisaged the development of the town to a population of 6-7,000, but before it could be submitted for formal approval the Planning Officers had second thoughts on the matter. It is now possible that the Town Map which will eventually be submitted for consideration will be designed to deal with a population of 10—12,000. It will involve the re-development of a large part of the town's out-of-date properties, in order to allow the development of civic buildings and additional shopping facilities.

During the year the scheme of re-organisation in the department was carried into effect by the engagement of Mr. W. D. Hartles as Chief Assistant Engineer, Mr. M. A. Symonds as Engineering Assistant and Mr. R. Kennard as Chief Assistant Architect. Advertisements for further Architectural Assistants have not yet produced any satisfactory response. Certain re-allocation of duties among existing staff were also put into effect. It is hoped that by the engagement of this staff it will be possible for us to undertake in the department housing and sewerage schemes.

I must draw attention to the small number of Council Houses which for the second year running have been completed and the resulting slow progress in dealing with unfit properties.

During the year there were indications of a speeding up of the provision of Sewerage Schemes. The Charfield Scheme has been completed and the Wanswell Scheme (in the Parish of Hamfallow) is nearing completion. After many years of delay it was eventually possible to finalise the site of the outfall works in connection with the Almondsbury Scheme which has now received Ministry approval. The detailed scheme has also been prepared for dealing with the proposed increase in the population of Thornbury.

The department has continued to maintain its activities in all branches of work, these are outlined in more detail under the respective headings.

I would again like to express my thanks for the help, support and unfailing courtesy which I have received from the Chairman of the Council, Chairmen of the Committees, Members, fellow Officers and Staff.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. HUNTINGTON.

*Engineer, Surveyor & Chief
Public Health Inspector.*

SUMMARY OF VISITS

NATURE OF VISIT OR INSPECTION

General Sanitation:

Water Supply	154
Drainage	321
Stables and Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	—
Fried Fish Shops	—
Common Lodging Houses	—
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	489
Factories and Workshops	96
Outworkers	—
Bakehouses	2
Public Conveniences	175
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Licensed Premises	23
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1831
Rats and Mice	1633
Atmospheric Pollution	33
Schools	4
Shops	22
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	227

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	173
Visits paid to above houses	64

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	264
Visits paid to above houses	118

Overcrowding:

No. of houses inspected	1
Visits paid to houses	—

Filthy or Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	2
Visits paid to above houses	—

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	88
--------------------------------------	----

Infectious Diseases:

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	26
Visits re disinfection	2
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	30

Inspection of Meat and Food:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	603
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	11
Visits to other premises	..	..	..	1
Visits to:—				
Butchers	..	..	..	35
Canteens	..	..	..	19
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	8
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	4
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	42
Grocers	..	..	..	55
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	5
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	3
Market Stalls	..	..	..	28
Restaurants	..	..	..	29

Visit in Connection with Sampling:

Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	18
Milk—Gerber Testing	..	..	..	4
Ice Cream	..	..	..	7
Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	12

Other Visits:

Council Houses	..	..	..	2831
Sewage Disposal Works	..	..	..	98
Sewage Sampling	..	..	..	1
New Buildings	..	..	..	2869
Drain Tests and Inspections	..	..	..	1120
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	223
Revisits Imp. Grants	..	..	..	558
Petroleum	..	..	..	77
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	612

TOTAL VISITS: 15062

SOME OF THE IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Houses:

Roofs & Guttering	..	..	..	354
Structural Defects	..	..	..	1401
New firegrates provided	..	..	..	61
Dangerous structures demolished	..	..	..	9
Rooms where dampness remedied	..	..	..	100
Rooms where lighting improved	..	..	..	132
Improved Sanitation	..	..	..	499
Ventilated Food stores provided	..	..	..	72
Houses painted	..	..	..	65
Airing cupboards installed	..	..	..	59
New Dustbins provided	..	..	..	320
Fuel Store provided	..	..	..	25
Ditches and streams cleansed	..	..	..	14
No. of caravans provided with water supply	..	..	..	7
No. of caravans provided with sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	7
No. of premises converted from well to mains supply	..	..	..	7
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	173

Drainage:

New drains constructed	..	..	..	..	120
Old drains reconstructed	..	..	..	..	17
Repairs	..	..	..	..	303
Septic tanks provided	..	..	..	..	40
Cesspools provided	..	..	..	..	14
Self Cleansing gullies provided	..	..	..	..	97
Drains and sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	104

Water Closets:

No. of premises converted from pail to water closets	..	..	..	..	..	52
New basins fixed	..	..	..	..	..	79
Cistern repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	42
W.C's. provided with a sufficient water supply	..	..	..	..	..	76
Roofs, walls and floor renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	59
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	87

HOUSING—(GENERAL)

In my introduction I referred to a continuance of the large scale development taking place in the district. This coupled with planning restrictions has resulted in it being virtually impossible for a private individual to obtain a site to develop to his own requirements and the prospective House Purchaser is thereby being forced to acquire property from the speculative estate developers.

Large scale speculative developments have continued at Patchway, Alveston, and Thornbury, and small groups of development at Almondsbury, Easter Compton and Tockington. Restrictions are having to be continued at Severn Beach with regard to development because of the overloading of the present Sewage Pumping Station. Further reference is made to this scheme under the paragraph relating to Drainage and Sewerage.

1. Private Enterprise

The standard of building generally throughout the district is quite satisfactory. The Building Surveyor and Building Inspectors of the section however, are under a considerable amount of pressure to maintain the necessary frequent inspections to ensure compliance with building bye-laws. Plotting and recording of development is falling somewhat into arrears but steps are being taken to remedy this position as it should be appreciated that with the rapid development it is essential to maintain up-to-date records. There have been

no outstanding changes in the general trends of construction, but I think mention should be made of the great attention being paid to thermal insulation, the tendency to limit the number of solid fuel burning appliances and the provision of fuel or partial central heating.

The volume of work arising under this heading is indicated by the following returns:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws ..	248	306	345	413	533	560	653	752
New dwellings erected ..	52	99	82	142	195	240	300	216

2. Council Housing

During the year a scheme for the modernisation of eight houses was completed, a scheme for a further eight has been approved and will be started early in the new year. Plans are being prepared for the modernisation of 114 houses during the coming year, while general improvements are proposed to be carried out to existing houses at an estimated cost of £16,650.

In previous reports I mentioned the possibility of the Council having to reconsider the setting up of a Direct Labour Housing Repair Organisation. This organisation was set up during the year and comprises a purpose built mobile workshop mounted on the diesel engined B.M.C. chassis. The team operating from this comprises a Foreman, four handyman tradesmen and one handyman labourer. Although it has been in operation for a few months it has proved worthwhile by the ready attention to repairs.

During the year the following works were carried out:—

House painting	348
Orders issued for day to day repairs	1670
Replacement of sink troughs	100
C.U.C. recommended type fire appliances ..	50

COUNCIL HOUSING

	Existing Council Houses	Applications
1. Almondsbury & Patchway ..	530	137
2. Redwick & Northwick, Aust & Olveston	140	32
3. Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington & Oldbury ..	446	122
4. Falfield, Stone, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham Hill, Rockhampton & Alkington	166	74
5. Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow ..	342	74
	<hr/> 1624	<hr/> 439

COUNCIL PLANNING PROGRAMME FOR 1961

Units for Slum clearance provided during year	=	19
Units for General Need provided during year	=	3
Units for Aged Persons provided during year	=	—

22

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREA AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

1960

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
In clearance area	26	5
Not in clearance area	4	28

B. Unfit Houses Closed

Under section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	14	39
Under sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Parts of building closed under section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local Authority ..	4	2
After formal notice under	2	Nil
(a) Public Health Acts,		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957		
Under section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

1961

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
In clearance area	3	Nil
Not in clearance area	17	50

B. Unfit Houses Closed

Under section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	5
Under section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Parts of buildings closed under section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority ..	Nil	7
After formal action under		
(a) Public Health Acts		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957		
Under section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	3

WATER SUPPLIES

The Rural District is within the statutory area of supply of two water undertakings:

- (a) the Northern area—supplied by Gloucester Corporation
- (b) the Southern area—supplied by the Bristol Waterworks Co.

Mains Water

The supply in the area has been augmented by the laying of 6,000 yards of duplicate and/or new mains, while 4,787 yards of distribution main have been laid to several new housing developments.

The Bristol Waterworks Co. scheme for the extraction of water from the Gloucester—Sharpness Canal at Purton to supply water for industrial and potable use is in progress.

Northern Area

- (a) The water supply in the northern area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) Bacteriological examination is carried out on the raw water on an average fifteen times every month and daily on the treated water put into supply.
- (c) The water supplied is not liable to give rise to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) In the unlikely event of any form of contamination arising the source of contamination is ascertained by the Chemist to the water undertaking and steps are immediately taken to eliminate the pollution.
- (e) The following Parishes are within the northern area and the number of dwelling houses in each Parish which are served by public water mains direct to the houses are as shown:—

	Connected Properties	
Hinton	434	478
Berkeley	422	446
Ham and Stone ..	141	185
Hamfallow	278	297
Hill	28	40
Alkington	178	196

Total:— 1481. Connected out of 1642.

The population included in the above Parishes served by public water mains is 4,810.

Southern and Central Scheme

- (a) The water supply in this area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.
- (b) Analysis of untreated and treated waters supplied to Thornbury R.D.C. during 1961. (In each case the figures are the **average** of results obtained during the year).

	Alderley Supply		Bristol General Supply	
	Untreated Water	Treated Water	Untreated Water at Barrow	Treated Water
Bacteriological Analysis				At Hallen
Number of samples ..	24	24	53	12
Colonies per ml. on Agar in 3 days at 20°C	1.7	1	340	11
Colonies per ml. on Agar in 2 days at 37°C	1.0	1	55	5
Most probable number of Typical B.Coli per 100 mls. .. .	0.08	Nil	261	Nil
Most probable number of presumptive B. Coli per 100 mls. ..	0.12	Nil	277	0.5
Chemical Analysis				In Bristol
Number of samples ..		12		12
Total solids		438		254
Chlorides as Cl ..		20		13
Nitrates as N		2.32		0.94
Nitrites as N		Nil		0.025
Saline Ammonia ..		Nil		0.105
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.012		0.055
Permanganate Oxygen		0.11		0.60
Total Hardness		333		207
Permanent Hardness .		64		33
Alkalinity as CaCO3..		288		166
pH		7.15		7.75

- (c) The water supply from the Public Mains in this area is not likely to be plumbo-solvent.
- (d) It has been unnecessary to take any special action to combat any form of contamination.

- (c) The following Parishes are within the southern and Central Scheme and the number of dwelling houses in each Parish which are served by public water mains direct to the houses are as shown:—

		Connected	Properties
Almondsbury	..	961	989
Alveston	.. ..	574	584
Aust	.. ..	106	132
Charfield	.. ..	201	261
Cromhall	.. ..	166	228
Falfield	.. ..	117	153
Oldbury	.. ..	110	172
Olveston	.. ..	407	443
Patchway	.. ..	2072	2129
Rangeworthy	..	88	108
Redwick & Northwick		656	726
Rockhampton	..	28	44
Thornbury	.. ..	1090	1119
Tortworth	.. ..	30	50
Tytherington	..	173	181
Total:		6779	7329

The population included in this area served by public water mains is 23,000.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Topography

The lower tidal reaches of the River Severn form the western boundary of the Rural District. The major portion of the district is within the Severn Catchment Area with a small portion in the south-west corner of the district coming within the Bristol Avon Catchment Area.

The principal watercourse in the District is the Little Avon River, rising at Wickwar (Sodbury R.D.) which passes through Charfield, Tortworth, Alkington, Ham and Stone, eventually discharging via the tidal pill at Berkeley into the River Severn. A large part of the district bordering the River Severn is low lying and is drained by rhines. These rhines are maintained by the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board.

General Conditions

In November due to moderately high tides in the River Severn being accompanied by strong south westerly winds approaching gale force, flooding occurred at Severn Beach. A detailed report was made to the Council on this occurrence and in consequence the Council's consulting engineers were, inter alia, instructed to prepare a report upon storm water drainage scheme for the area.

Sewers at Sharpness discharge untreated sewage via the culvert into the tidal reaches of the river Severn. This outfall is also intended to be used for the discharge of sewage which will be pumped from the Hamlet of Wanswell. Untreated sewage from the Severn Beach area is discharged by ejectors into the lower tidal reaches of the river Severn.

As a result of lack of adequate sewerage facilities, foul ditches exist for the following Parish:—

Alkington (Newport)	Ham and Stone
Almondsbury	Hamfallow (Wanswell)
Aust	Hinton (Purton)
Berkeley	Olveston
Halmore	Thornbury

Drainage and Sewerage

A list of both public and privately owned sewerage and sewage disposal plants is attached to this report:—

The Charfield Sewerage Scheme involving the pumping of sewage to the Dursley R.D. Works near Bushford Bridge has been completed.

Ministry approval was received for the Wanswell Scheme (Parish of Hamfallow) and the scheme is nearing completion. Ministry approval has also been received for the Almondsbury scheme and work is programmed to commence within the next few months. During the year the Council reconsidered the priorities to be accorded to the other areas and these are as follows:—

Sanitary Circumstances of the County

THORNBURY	(extensions and additions)
	Approval received in principal
OLVESTON/TOCKINGTON	Awaiting Ministry Enquiry
REDWICK/NORTHWICK	Scheme in course of preparation by Consultants
STONE	Scheme in course of preparation
HALLEN	Scheme in course of preparation.
	Awaiting line of western by-pass
	These latter two schemes are being designed in the office by qualified engineering staff. This augmented technical staff will also be proceeding to design schemes for the following villages:
	EASTER COMPTON
	CROMHALL
	CRIBBS CAUSEWAY &
	TYTHERINGTON

SCHEDULE OF SEWAGE PLANTS AND SEWERS

Parish	Situation	Sewage Plant (Type)	Properties Served	Remarks
ALKINGTON ..	Newport	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
ALMONDSBURY ..	"Swan Inn" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	5	Public House
	Marshall Crescent	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Hallen	Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
	Easter Compton	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
	Woodlands	Sewage Works	1	Caravan Park
	Cribbs Causeway	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
	Hortham Hospital	Sewage Works	1	Mental Institution
	Woodhouse Down	Sewage Works	42	Council Estate
	Gloucester Road	Sewage Plant	1	Hospital
ALVESTON ..	Parish	Sewers	450	Sewered 1959
	"Silverhill"	Sewage Plant	1	Private School
BERKELEY ..	Parish	Sewage Works	399	Sewered 1956
CHARFIELD ..	Village	Sewage Pumping Plant	190	New Scheme completed
CROMHALL ..	Townwell	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
FALFIELD ..	"The Huntsman," F'field	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
	Sundays Hill	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Eastwood Park	Sewage Plant	1	Home Office School
HAMFALLOW ..	Wanswell	Sewers	60	New scheme approved
HAM & STONE ..	Stone	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
HINTON ..	Sharpness	Sewers	350	Sewered 1953
	Purton	Old Sewers	20	Fouling Ditches
	Oldown	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
OLVESTON ..	Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	50	Discharges to ditches - New Scheme proposed
PATCHWAY ..	Parish	Sewers	2069	Joint Sewerage Committee
RANGEWORTHY ..	Barrowsmead	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
ROCKHAMPTON ..	Church View	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
REDWICK & NORTHWICK	Severn Beach	Ejector Station	298	Sewered 1953—overload
	Vicarage Road	Sewage Plant	76	Private estate—taken over by Council
	Wick Road	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
THORNBURY ..	Parish	Sewage Works	1090	Enlarged 1955
TORTWORTH ..	Leyhill Prison	Sewage Plant	70	H.Q. Prison and Warders Quarters
TYTHERINGTON	School	Sewage Plant	1	School
	Southlands	Sewage Plant	28	Council Estate
			Total:	5353

All the Council owned Sewage Plants are maintained by direct labour. The three principal sewage plants are maintained by static workers while the smaller plants are served by a mobile team operating with a Land Rover. This latter team of three men is also responsible for housing site maintenance, such as grass cutting, hedging, ditching, etc.

A bucket closet emptying service is operated for the Parish of Hamfallow and from a few properties from the town of Berkeley. The number of properties thus served are steadily being reduced as a result of connections to the main sewers. The cesspits of Council Houses are regularly served by arrangement with the contractors. Arrangements have been made for the Council to undertake this by direct labour during the next financial year. Throughout the district properties are emptied by 2 firms which operate in the district.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by a direct labour force. The service comprises:—

- 1 Foreman
- 6 Driver/Loaders
- 9 Loaders
- 1 Paper Baling Operator

The Fleet consists:

- 2 16/18 cu.yd. fore and aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorries. Registered March 1958 and 1959 with diesel engines.
- 1 24/30 cu.yd. fore and aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorry. Registered 1961.
- 1 10 cu.yd. Dennis side loading lorry. Registered 1949 with petrol engine.
- 1 Bray 4-wheel drive diesel engine, mechanical shovel.
- 1 Morris 5 cwt. van.

The bonus scheme and the improved frequency of collection which was introduced last year, has worked extremely satisfactory. The recruitment of labour has also been somewhat easier.

The fleet is continuing to be modernised and this has enabled the increased volume of refuse to be handled and has offset the rising costs of fuel and repairs.

Disposal

For several years I have drawn attention and expressed concern over the lack of long term tipping facilities.

The Council succeeded in negotiating the purchase of a small cottage and garden sited in the tip at Alveston. By demolishing the

property and utilising the site, it will facilitate proper reclamation of the area and will enable us to continue tipping for a further period of six to nine months. Negotiations are proceeding with the Sodbury R.D.C. for the disposal of refuse from the southern part of the District to a tip at Hambrook Brickworks which they are in process of acquiring. Long term tipping facilities for the disposal of refuse from southern and central areas of the district is still urgently required and the position may well become acute during the forthcoming year.

At present tipping facilities exist at (a) Down Road, Alveston (nearing completion), (b) Davidges Field, Pilning (not yet in use but will be required during the forthcoming year), (c) disused Clay Pits, Westmarsh Lane, Oldbury-on-Severn (not yet in general use but badly sited in relation to the collection area), (d) disused Clay Pits, Oakhunter, Berkeley.

With a full years use on the tips of the mechanical shovel, it has proved possible to maintain their conditions to a far better standard and furthermore is considerably reducing the cost of covering material resulting in an overall reduction in disposal costs.

Salvage

During the year we have continued to experience difficulties in disposing of waste paper and by labour difficulties in connection with the baling thereof. It was found necessary to dispense with the services of one long service disabled paper baler and it is now becoming possible to produce as much baled paper as the mills will take by the engagement of one paper baler operating the power baler.

	1958			1959			1960			1961		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	1702.	4.	8.	1262.	7.	3.	1367.	18.	0.	1114.	15.	11.
Rags	159.	3.	5.	179.	3.	5.	155.	16.	4.	70.	6.	5.
Metals	236.	4.	4.	225.	14.	0.	140.	15.	4.	52.	9.	10.
Total:	2097.	12.	5.	1667.	14.	8.	1664.	9.	8.	1237.	12.	2.

CAMPING

A considerable amount of camping both holiday and residential continue to take place in the District. A meeting took place between the appropriate Committee and representatives of the larger Camping Site Operators when the Council's policy and model standards were explained. One site which has been the subject of considerable concern over a number of years was dealt with under the Housing Act and resulted in the demolition of the 28 chalets.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in operating and implementing this type of action but nevertheless, it was successful in clearing the worst camping site in the District. Large scale Civil Engineering and Industrial development is causing increased problems and demands for caravan sites with the result that Groups of unlicensed caravans continue to spring up in various parts of the District. It is to be regretted that opportunity is not taken in the pre-planning stages of the Civil Engineering and Industrial developments to make provision for properly organised caravan sites for occupation, not only for employees of the main Contractors but also for the numerous sub-contractors. Individual caravan sites are now being brought up to reasonable standard and slow progress is being made together with the provision of the necessary amenities at the larger sites. In one low lying river-side area of the District where it has been the Council's policy to restrict Camping and Caravanning to nine months and now more recently eight months of the year, one site owner lodged an Appeal and was successful in having these restrictive conditions set aside on the basis that he would develop the site in accordance with the full requirements of the Council as applied to residential sites. It should be pointed out that restrictive conditions were imposed, one of the principle reasons being the low lying nature of the area. Shortly after hearing of the Appeal support was given to the Council's restrictive policy by severe flooding of the area as a result of storm and tidal conditions in the Severn to which I have previously made reference.

Existing Sites:

- 52 small licensed sites
- 6 hutted licensed sites
- 12 large licensed sites

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Meat and Food Inspection

During the year it has again been possible to continue a 100% inspection of all animals killed in the three slaughterhouses, which operate in the district. To maintain this it was necessary for a certain amount of overtime to be worked including Saturday and Sunday duties:—

No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses in regular use	..	3
No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses	.. ..	3
No. of Licensed Slaughtermen	.. ..	19

ANNUAL RETURN OF SLAUGHTERING

Carcases Inspected	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Deer
Number killed	712	220	34	1329	2975	2
Number Inspected	712	220	34	1329	2975	2

CARCASES

CONDEMNED :

All diseases except T.B.

Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	2	6	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	82	45	2	89	694	—
% Carcases inspected affec- ted with disease (other than T.B.)	11.5%	20.4%	17%	5.9%	23%	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	—	—	—	48	—
% carcasses inspected affec- ted	0.32%	—	—	—	1.6%	—

CYSTICERCOSIS :

Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	7	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of carcasses inspected & infected	2.2%	0.9%	—	—	—	—

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

During the year seven carcasses were found to be infected by this disease.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

During the year the following weight of meat and other foods were inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Unsound Meat

				lbs.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	765
Other Diseases	..	..	..	3612

Percentages to variations from last Report:

Cattle & Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
4%	192	57.5%	17%	15%

OTHER FOODS

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year—all were found to be satisfactory.

Mussels	..	2	Cockle Samples	..	15
---------	----	---	----------------	----	----

FOOD CONDEMNED

Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.	8 ozs.
Luncheon Meat	..	.	.	..	6 lbs.	2 ozs.
Tinned Irish Stew	..	..	..		15½	ozs.
Tinned Stewed Steak	..	..	..		1 lb.	
Tinned Chopped Pork	..	..	..		4 lbs.	
Tinned Veal	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.	
Jam	..	..	..	..	35 lbs.	
Fruit	..	..	..	..	15 lbs.	7 ozs.
Vegetables (Processed Peas)	..	..			43 lbs.	13 ozs.
(Garden Peas)	..	..				10 ozs.
(Beans with Tom. Sauce)	..				1 lb.	4 ozs.
Milk	..	..	..	..	5 tins	
Salmon (Red)	..	..	..	..	7¼	ozs.
Shell Fish (Cockles)	..	..	..		111 gals.	7 pints
Ruskit	..	..	..	..	30 lbs.	
Fowl Carcases	..	..	..	..	2	

FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

The various food premises in the district are listed below:—

1. Registered Premises

Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regs. 1949	..						16
							— 160

2. Unregistered Premises

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hotels and Licensed Premises				..	..	..	63
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
							— 176
							—
						Total:	336
							—

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year numerous visits were made to implement the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulation 1960, the following table lists the improvements effected to date:—

FOOD PREMISES

(including Licensed Premises and Shops):

No. of new wash basins provided	..	..	..	25
No. of new sinks provided	..	..	..	12
No. of fitments provided with hot & cold water	..			40
No. of fitments provided with trapped waste pipe	..			42
No. of rooms where walls and ceilings rep. or impr.				37
No. of rooms where floor repaired or improved	..			35
No. of rooms decorated	..	..	..	52
No. of rooms where new floor covering provided	..			18
No. of premises where new equipment provided	..			21
No. of premises where glass screening provided	..			11
No. of refrigerators provided	..	..	..	15
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	32
				—
				Total: 340
				—

RODENT CONTROL: Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1961

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1), (2), (3) (4)	Agricultural (5)
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	21	7939	1182	9142	530
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	2	116	22	140	10
(b) Survey under the Act	10	144	28	216	51
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	52	22	111	12
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	142	333	73	548	77
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	13	121	19	153	38
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	1	36	9	46	—
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated by the L.A.	14	157	25	196	30
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	14	158	25	197	30
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Works (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "Block" Control Schemes carried out	Nil	—	—	—	—
11. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the local authority	—	—	—	—	—
12. Any other points of interest	—	—	—	—	—

Other Pests

During 1961 the following infestations were dealt with by the Pests Officer:—

Infestation					No.
Cluster Flies	..	..	..	..	7 premises
Wasps	..	..	..	..	15 nests
Bees	..	..	..	..	1 swarm
Snake	..	..	..	..	1
Fleas	..	..	..	..	5 premises

Tips

A total of 140 lbs. of Insecticide was used for spraying refuse tips at Alveston, Thornbury and Alkington. The use of the Bray Loader on the tips reduced the amount of insecticides required during the year. No large infestation of vermin occurred on the Council's tips during 1961.

Sewers

Small infestations of rats were found in the sewers at Patchway, Thornbury and Berkeley. 399 manhole covers were lifted during the whole of the sewer tests and treatment.

CONTRACTS—Report for twelve months

During 1961, 9 new contracts for Rodent Control were negotiated amounting to a total value of £174. 0. 0. 2 Contracts total value £10. 0. 0. were not renewed during 1961.

The position at the end of 1961 is as follows:—

	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of Contracts	10	26	36
Value of Annual Contracts..	£209	£265	£474

This service was operated during the year by one full and one part-time assistant. In all a total of 1607 visits were made, of which 326 were in connection with the Contract services.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

At the present time there are 100 licences in force for the storage of petroleum spirit.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1959

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	78	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total:	88	96	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) ..					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	4	4	—	—	—

PART VIII of the Act—OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	27	—	—	—	—	—

Nailsworth Urban District Council

Chairman:

M. G. SMITH, Esq., C.C., J.P.

Vice Chairman:

W. S. WILSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

R. D. CLARKE, Esq., Solicitor

Councillors:

M. W. Baker, Esq.

Mrs. J. M. Baker

Dr. M. H. Daniels

J. M. Evans, Esq.

W. G. Guy, Esq.

The Rev. F. D. Morley,

B.D., R.A.F. (Retd.)

H. W. H. Webb, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

W. S. WILSON, Esq.

Vice Chairman:

Dr. M. H. DANIELS

and

All other members of the Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. DENMAN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. F. BLINKHORN, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Master Mariner

D. F. M. LODGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., to 31st October, 1961

Pests Officer:

D. F. M. LODGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., in addition to his normal duties of Additional Public Health Inspector to 31st October, 1961.

Joint Clerk with Clerk's Department:

Miss H. M. BLANCH

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICS, 1961

(a) General Statistics:

Area (acres)	..	..	..	1,598
Population (1961 Census)	..	..	..	3,614
Population (Registrar General) 1961	..	..	..	3,710
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	1,210
Rateable value	..	..	..	£41,242
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	£167

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics: Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	25	24	49
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	25	24	49
	—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	13.21
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	17.4
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	1.09
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Nailsworth U.D. is	..	..	14.40
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	..	..	Nil

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	2	—	2
	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	39
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	..	19.1
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	51

DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	2	—	2
	—	—	—

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
2 Males (twins)	less than 1 day	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Nailsworth Urban District, per 1,000 Live Births	41
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales per 1,000 Live Births	21.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	41
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	—	2

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, Nailsworth Urban District, per 1,000 total Live Births	41
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	—	2

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births, Nailsworth Urban District	41
---	----

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	32.2
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, Nailsworth Urban District	78

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Nailsworth Urban District	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	0.34

Deaths

49 deaths were registered in the Nailsworth Urban District during 1961. Of these 24 took place in the District and 25 were inward transfers.

	Male Deaths	Female Deaths
In District	8	16
Inward Transfers	15	10
	23	26

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District	64.5	years
Average age of all Male Deaths in the District, excluding infants	70.7	years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District, excluding infants	72.0	years
Average Age of all Deaths in Nailsworth Urban District ..	68.4	years
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	12.0	
Crude Death Rate in Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	13.21	
Comparability Factor for Deaths	0.83	
Therefore corrected Death Rate for the District is	10.96	

Causes of Deaths

	M.	F.	Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic disease ..	—	—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	—	1	1	Neoplastic deaths = 8
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	2	—	2	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	4	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	
Diabetes	—	—	—	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	5	1	6	Vascular deaths =21
Coronary disease, Angina	4	2	6	
Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	1	1	
Other heart disease	2	2	4	
Other circulatory disease	2	2	4	
Influenza	—	1	1	
Pneumonia	—	1	1	
Bronchitis	2	1	3	
Other disease of respiratory system ..	1	1	2	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	—	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	3	8	11	
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1	
Suicide	—	—	—	
All other accidents	—	1	1	
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	
	23	26	49	

Deaths in Hospitals

Gloucester Royal Hospital	..	..	..	3
Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	10
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood, Gloucester	..	..	..	2
Standish Hospital, Stonehouse	..	..	..	3
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	2
Sandown Lawn Nursing Home, Cheltenham	..	..	..	1
Over Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	2
Total:				23

47% of the deaths registered for Nailsworth Urban District occurred in hospitals outside the Council area.

Longevity Table

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 years ..	2	—	2
1— 5 years ..	—	—	—
5— 10 years ..	—	—	—
10— 20 years ..	—	—	—
20— 30 years ..	—	1	1
30— 40 years ..	—	—	—
40— 50 years ..	1	—	1
50— 60 years ..	2	2	4
60— 70 years ..	5	7	12
70— 80 years ..	10	7	17
80— 90 years ..	3	7	10
90—100 years ..	—	2	2
Total:	23	26	49

Two women died at the age of 90.

Types of Cancer Deaths

	M.	F.	Total
Lung and Bronchus ..	2	—	2
Stomach	—	1	1
Colon and Caecum ..	—	2	2
Bladder	1	—	1
Pancreas	1	—	1
Breast	—	1	1
Total:	4	4	8

Months of the year in which deaths took place

Month	In District	Inward Transfers	Total
January	2	5	7
February	5	4	9
March	5	—	5
April	1	3	4
May	2	1	3
June	2	5	7
July	—	2	2
August	2	2	4
September	3	—	3
October	1	1	2
November	—	—	—
December	1	2	3
	24	25	49

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1961

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	Age Unknown	Total
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	1	4	3	9	8	18	1	—	1	—	45
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	1	1	12	—	—	1	—	17

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following immunisations and vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1961 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	35	1	—	2	—	38
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	—	3	3

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
G.P.	15	12	2	1	30
L.A.	7	8	1	—	16

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Primary Injections						
G.P.	..	13	10	2	1	26
L.A.	..	7	8	1	—	16
Booster Injections						
G.P.	..	—	—	1(1)	4	5(1)
L.A.	..	—	1	—	2	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Diphtheria						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	3	3
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	1	1
Triple						
L.A. (Primary)	..	4	1	1	—	6
(Booster)	..	—	1	—	—	1
G.P. (Primary)	..	9	2	—	—	11
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria/Tetanus						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	2	2	—	—	4
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough						
L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year and 22 cases remain on the Register as compared with 19 for the year ending 31st December, 1960. During the year one new case was notified and there were two inward transfers from other areas.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

There were no cases during the year calling for action under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

37 Certificates were received in the Office during the year for stamping and counter-signature by the Medical Officer of Health, after the Certificates had been signed by the General Practitioners.

PART II

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my pleasure and privilege to present this, my third annual report to you.

Although occurring in 1962 it is my sad duty to comment on the death of our Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. J. D. Cooper. He was an outstanding officer who served this District with a great sense of duty and with outstanding ability. I am sure we all feel his passing as a personal loss, but his successors will be able to continue building the public health services on the sure foundations laid by Dr. Cooper.

We had one staff change during the year when Mr. D. F. M. Lodge left on 31st October, 1961 to take up a lucrative supervisory post in industry. During the two years that he served this Council he worked well for the benefit of Public Health in this District.

Again I am able to report a year of solid progress with the Council's services expanding in an economical manner. Perhaps the biggest progress was in the housing field. Here we had more dwellings erected by private enterprise than ever before and eight modern old folks bungalows together with six three-bedroom houses completed by the Council. Having fourteen extra tenancies to confer, the Housing Tenancy Selection Sub-Committee were able to give added stimulus to the slum clearance drive. This resulted in a record number of dwellings being dealt with under the Housing Acts. The only field of housing where results were a little discouraging was in the number of improvement grants taken up by owners of private houses, especially tenanted houses.

One hundred per cent meat inspection by qualified officers was maintained throughout the year, with the occasional assistance of public health inspectors employed by Stroud Urban District Council and Dursley Rural District Council. I consider this a worthy achievement by this small local authority.

Steady but solid progress was maintained in all other fields of environmental health and hygiene. The special investigations and tests made at the ice cream factory and food factory with the private water supply are worthy of note. Due to the expert assistance given us and the excellent co-operation accorded us by the firms concerned, a satisfactory outcome occurred to the potential public health risks at these establishments.

In conclusion I should like to record my thanks to all members of the Council, and all the Council's staff, for the support given me during the year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

A. Public Health Visits

Inspection of Private Houses	..	..	..	..	..	101
Visits to Council house Applicants	..	..	..	..	..	134
Retail food premises	..	..	..	..	..	22
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	5
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	14
Watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drainage and sewage disposal	..	..	..	..	..	112
Rodent and Pest Control	..	..	..	..	..	111
Petroleum, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	9
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	10
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	37
Miscellaneous Public Health Visits	..	..	..	..	..	271

B. Meat and Food Inspection

Bacon Factories (Slaughter)	..	..	..	..	..	268
Bacon Factories (Other Visits)	..	..	..	..	..	33
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	30
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	21
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	9
Ice Cream Samples	..	..	..	..	..	24
Water samples	..	..	..	..	..	45
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	30

C. Surveying

Highways	..	..	..	..	..	347
Building Byelaws	..	..	..	..	..	592
Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..	109
Public Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	63
Storm Water	..	..	..	..	..	4
Playing Fields	..	..	..	..	..	79
Street Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	37
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	77
Council Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	845
Erection of Council Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	228
Miscellaneous Surveying Visits	..	..	..	..	..	145

Total: 3,827

LIAISON WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

It gives me great pleasure to report excellent co-operation with the County Council, neighbouring District Councils and their officers. Our thanks are due to the valuable assistance rendered by the following:—

1. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.
2. The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire.
3. H.M. Inspector of Factories.
4. The Regional Architect, Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
5. The Divisional Veterinary Officer and the Divisional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
6. The Engineer and Manager of the Stroud and District Water Board.
7. The County Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service.

HOUSING

A. Statutory Action

1. **Clearance areas.** None were made.

2. **Individual unfit houses.** More unfit houses were dealt with this year by the Council than in any previous year. Eighteen houses in all were dealt with, comprising one Demolition Order, nine Closing Orders and eight Undertakings were accepted by the Council.

One house was demolished, one house was partly demolished and two unfit houses were rendered fit by their owners during the year.

3. **Procedure under the Public Health Act, 1936.** No statutory action was taken during the year.

4. **Certificates of Disrepair, Rent Act, 1957.** No applications were received during the year.

This legislation does not appear to have materially assisted in the raising of housing standards in this district, as only four certificates have been issued by the Council and all of them were issued in 1957.

5. **Statutory overcrowding.** One case of overcrowding was discovered in a Council house late in the year. At the end of the year the Council were considering various ways to alleviate this overcrowding.

B. Informal Action

1. **Housing Act, 1957.** No informal action was taken under this Act.

2. **Public Health Act, 1936.** Sixteen informal notices were served during the year. Fourteen of these notices together with one outstanding from 1960 were complied with by 31st December, 1961.

C. Improvement Grants

1. Private houses

Comparative statistics for this work are as follows:—

	1959	1960	1961
Number of visits made	38	125	77
Number of Discretionary Grants approved..	4	9	7
Number of Discretionary Grants completed..	0	5	5
Number of Standard Grants approved ..	1	7	7
Number of Standard Grants completed ..	0	5	3
Amount promised for Discretionary Grants..	£1,014	£3,170	£2,332
Amount paid for Discretionary Grants ..	£1,976	£1,789	£1,597
Amount promised for Standard Grants ..	£155	£860	£1,085
Amount paid for Standard Grants	Nil	£465	£465

I find the above statistics very discouraging, because instead of showing a marked increase in grants approved and completed, there is a slight fall in the comparative figures for 1960 and 1961. We encourage owners to apply for grants in innumerable cases and to date the Council have always approved bona-fide applications. Another discouraging fact is that nearly all applications for grant are made by owner/occupiers, so that tenanted houses, which comprise the great majority of unfit or potentially unfit houses in this district, are not receiving their just entitlement of improvement grants.

It seems that a fresh impetus from Ministry level, perhaps some sort of compulsory scheme as outlined by the Association of Public Health Inspectors, is required to do justice to this worthwhile scheme for saving constructionally sound houses from becoming unfit for human habitation. This is an economically sound proposition for this district and the Country as a whole, which I believe should go hand-in-hand with slum clearance.

2. Council Houses

During the year the Council applied for and received approval for Standard Grants to assist with the improvement of 20 council houses (this being approximately 10% of all council houses in the district).

D. Erection of houses by private enterprise

Fifteen houses were completed during 1961 and twenty-two were under construction at 31st December, 1961 compared with six completed and twenty under construction during 1960. Planning approval was given to sites for approximately a further two hundred houses, despite the refusal by the planning authority to allow development on two fairly large sites in Nailsworth.

COUNCIL HOUSES

A. Comparative table of Waiting List

		1960	1961
Applicants for transfer to other Council houses	..	11	12
Applicants for one bedroom dwellings	.. ..	27	28
Applicants for two bedroom dwellings	.. ..	19	19
Applicants for three bedroom dwellings	.. ..	12	11
Applicants for four bedroom dwellings	.. ..	1	0
Applications from people residing outside the District		6	17
		—	—
	Total :	76	87
		—	—

B. Comparative table of Tenancies Granted during the year

	1960	1961
Transfers of tenancies	2	2
New tenancies of existing Council houses	10	10
Tenancies of new houses	0	14
	—	—
Total :	12	26
	—	—

C. General

The Council continued their policy of giving priority, where possible, to applicants living in unfit houses. Due to the new houses and bungalows constructed this year there was a substantial increase in the number of new tenancies. However, it is disquieting to note that there was a still larger waiting list of applicants at the end of this year compared with 1960.

Eight old folks bungalows with every reasonable convenience were erected at Tanners Piece. Everybody connected with this project were gratified with the reaction of the old people in Nailsworth to these small modern dwellings and I feel the Council should be congratulated on bringing this scheme to fruition. Meanwhile six of the twelve new three-bedroom houses at Lawnside were completed and occupied by the end of the year. Like the bungalows these houses were “new traditional” in that the walls were made of reinforced concrete in a factory and erected on the site by a large crane, giving a substantial saving in cost and in the time taken to erect them. The supervision of these contracts was carried out by this department—a very happy arrangement, which resulted in the saving of Architect’s and Clerk of Works’ fees.

The erection of fourteen garages as part of the Lawnside contract was a new venture by the Council, which undoubtedly will be repeated.

As the Lawnside houses were erected on the edge of the Barnfield Estate the Council carried out a face-lift to the Barnfield Estate consisting of completely repainting the forty-six existing houses, including the external rendering, providing kerbs to and resurfacing the footpaths and planting flowering standard trees in the footpaths. The external painting and footpath work were done by outside contractors whilst the trees were planted by local schoolchildren. Each tree has plates, given by a local tradesman, on it giving the species and the name of the child, who planted it, and who will tend it.

A contract was let for the repair, improvement and external decoration of nos. 1—14 Nympsfield Road and nos. 1—6 Upper Hayes Road. As already reported most of the improvement works were done with the aid of Standard Grants. Whilst this contract was in progress it was found that the electrical installations in all

the houses needed attention and a contractor was given the order for the remedial work, costing £400, to be done.

The routine maintenance of Council owned buildings was by a direct labour force of two men.

MEAT INSPECTION

1. Comparative table for meat inspection

	1960		1961	
	Numbers	Weight Condemned	Numbers	Weight Condemned
Number of pigs, including sows and boars, killed and inspected	22,743		24,082	
All diseases and abnormal conditions except tuberculosis				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	67	9,266 lbs.	79	12,019 lbs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2,150	6,885 lbs.	2,549	10,476 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses affected with diseases or abnormal con- ditions other than tuberculosis..	9.75%		9.5%	
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	12	2,731 lbs.	9	3,127 lbs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	884	8,977 lbs.	741	9,101 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis	3.94%		3.21%	

The Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 15½ tons 3 lbs.

2. Reasons for condemnation etc.

On post-mortem examination diseases and abnormal conditions, which resulted in the above condemnations, were found, as follows:

Tuberculosis, septicaemia, pyæmia, pneumonia, pleurisy, peritonitis, bruising, swine erysipelas, tumours, icterus and oedema etc.

Although there was a reduction in the percentage of pigs affected with tuberculosis, compared with 1960, the percentage (3.21%) is still above the national average. It is obvious that tuberculosis has by no means been eradicated yet from the animal population of the country. In other words there is still a reservoir of bovine tuberculous infection which could affect human beings in contact with these animals. However, the risk of humans contracting tuberculosis from infected meat has sharply diminished in recent years the emphasis now being on food poisoning contracted from meat and products. The task of discovering meat affected with food poisoning organisms e.g. salmonellosis in the slaughterhouse is more difficult. It calls for a much greater vocation and skill by the meat inspector backed up by a readily available laboratory service.

Besides the Public Health Laboratory in Bristol to which we can easily send specimens, it is comforting to know that the large bacon factory have their own laboratory, where samples of raw materials and finished products are continually checked.

3. Slaughterhouses

The Report on the slaughterhouse facilities in and around Nailsworth, which was submitted to the Ministry in October, 1960, was accepted by the Ministry, the appointed day being as recommended, 1st April, 1961.

Both the bacon factories were brought up to the required standard before the 1st April, 1961, but during the year slaughtering ceased at the small factory. However, the licence is retained in case it becomes economical again to slaughter there. Meanwhile part of the small bacon factory is in use for the production of "small goods".

4. General

My remarks made in last year's Annual Report still apply. The 100% meat inspection, which benefits not only Nailsworth, but also large areas of the country where the products of the bacon factories are consumed, is a serious financial burden imposed on the Nailsworth ratepayers, as the Meat Inspection Grant is inadequate to meet the costs of this service. However, there are signs that the government are considering ways by which 100% meat inspection may be obtained throughout the country, including a more satisfactory financial arrangement for small local authorities such as Nailsworth Urban District Council.

It again gives me great pleasure to record that the arduous and exacting task of meat inspection was greatly eased by the wholehearted co-operation accorded us by the staff and management of the bacon factories.

FOOD INSPECTION

1. Milk

We have ceased to take routine samples of milk as the onus of licensing and supervision of the processing of milk rests with the Food and Drugs authority. However, one sample, which was submitted for biological tests proved negative.

2. Ice Cream

Of the 31 ice cream samples taken from ice cream factory and the retail shops in Nailsworth 27 were on bacteriological examination found to be satisfactory leaving 4 unsatisfactory. The four unsatisfactory samples, which came from the factory, led to a full scale investigation of the machinery, materials used and manufacturing techniques.

I am indebted to Dr. Barclay, the relief Medical Officer of Health, who inspected the factory during Dr. Cooper's illness and to Dr. Cayton, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, who took swabs from the machinery and equipment.

The investigations and tests carried out by the staff of this Department and the outside experts proved that the bad samples were due to contamination throughout the plant, which pointed to inadequate sterilisation techniques employed by the manufacturer. Acting on advice given by us and the Ice Cream Alliance, the manufacturer revised his cleansing and sterilisation routine, including the use of a different bactericidal/cleanser, which resulted in satisfactory samples.

3. Other Food

The following foods were found on examination at the wholesale warehouse and other food premises to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered to us:—

Canned meats	..	..	498 lbs.
Preserved meats	..	..	294 lbs.
Canned fruits	..	..	47 lbs.
Canned vegetables	..	..	12 lbs.
Canned milk	..	..	2 lbs.
Canned soup	..	..	4 lbs.
Canned fish	..	..	10 lbs.
Preserves	..	..	3 lbs.

Total: 870 lbs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

I am happy to say that nothing worthy of reporting occurred in this field this year except that the hot water supply to the wash-hand basins at the primary school was finally installed in December. This matter arose from the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which occurred in 1960, when the Council started pressing the Education Authority to provide the necessary equipment for the pupils to practice hygiene. It is rather sad to relate that it took about eighteen months to obtain this essential facility for the pupils of this school.

LICENSED PREMISES

Slow but steady progress is being made in the bringing up to standard of the licensed premises in this area. This follows the sustained effort made in 1960 to persuade the breweries to programme this work.

WATER SUPPLIES

- (a) **Report on the mains water supply to the District by Mr. A. N. Peters, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board.**

During the year the following lengths of main were laid in the Nailsworth Urban area:—

2" Main — Park Road, to supply Old Peoples Bungalows..	50 yards
3" Main — Dark Lane	40 yards
3" Main — Bunting Hill, connection for new Secondary Modern School	100 yards

The average consumption of water per head per day in the Urban area for the year 1961 was 39.1 gallons and 9,740,000 gallons were supplied by Meter for trade or other non-domestic uses. The total number of connections in the Urban Area is approximately 1,140 and there are 27 meter supplies. From the Gig Mill Pumping Station 102,894,000 gallons were obtained during the year.

The supply to the Urban area is obtained partly from the Gig Mill Pumping Station and partly from the Minchinhampton Reservoirs. During the year 20 samples of water were examined from these two sources and the Analyst's Reports on all samples were satisfactory giving no B.Coli. per 100 mls.

(b) Work carried out on water supplies by the public health inspectors

Bacteriological examination of water samples gave the following results:—

Type of supply	Number of samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mains	17	15	2
Private piped supply	17	8	9
Well	7	2	5

The two unsatisfactory mains water samples were from a factory canteen. The cause of pollution was traced and further samples produced satisfactory results.

The nine unsatisfactory private piped supply samples came from a supply to part of a food factory. After exhaustive investigations, including a visit by the Medical Officer of Health, and sampling at various points on the supply circuit, the pollution was overcome by periodical treatment of the supply, by the firm's chemist.

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples of well water, which came from two wells, the only remedy is the connection of the houses to mains water if and when it becomes available. Meanwhile we have advised the householders to boil all water used for domestic purposes.

(c) Details of mains water supply to dwelling houses

Statistics requested by the Ministry of Health are as follows:

Number of inhabited houses	1,210
Number of inhabited houses with direct mains supply	1,135
Number of inhabited houses obtaining mains water from stand-pipes	14

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in this District, the nearest one being within the Stroud Urban District.

Common Lodging Houses

No common lodging houses are registered in this District.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) **Report by Mr. C. Boothman, A.M.Inst.S.P., M.R.S.H.,
Manager of the Sewage Purification Works, Stanley Downton.**

The Stroud and District Joint Sewage works deals with the sewage and trade wastes from the Urban Districts of Stroud and Nailsworth and a greater part of the Rural districts.

Present Design of the Works

The sewage works was designed to treat a dry weather flow of 1.0 mill/gall/day of sewage from a population of 40,000. In times of storm periods three times the dry weather flow is given complete biological treatment and flows in excess of this receives partial treatment in storm water tanks before discharge into the river Frome.

The treatment of the sewage is dealt with on Biological percolating filters, and incorporate " Alternating Double Filtration " and " Recirculating Principles ", together with mechanical sludging of the sedimentation tanks, heated sludge digestion, with gas collection, and automatically operated pumping plant and machinery.

The works was brought into operation in January 1951, and mainly due to considerable developments throughout the districts during the past years the works is at present overloaded.

During the past year the purification from crude sewage to final effluent has been 85%. The quality of the final effluent does not comply with the requirements of the Severn River Board.

Future Design of Works

A scheme of extensions prepared by the consulting Engineers, W. H. Bateman & Partners, of Batheaston, Bath, will be completed early 1963. The main contractors being Kottler & Heron Ltd. of Northampton. The capacity of the works will then be:

Dry Weather Flow

Domestic	..	..	1.5 Million
Infiltration	..	..	1.0 Million
Trade wastes		..	0.5 Million
			<hr/>
			3.0 Mil/gall/day
			<hr/>

Complete Treatment in Storm Periods

Domestic (Three times)	1.5	x3	= 4.5
Infiltration	1.0		= 1.0
Trade wastes	0.5		= 0.5
			<hr/>
			6.0 Mil/gall/day
			<hr/>

Storm Tank Treatment

A storm tank capacity of 750,000 galls will be provided.

(b) Maintenance of sewers

The main valley trunk sewer to which all the Nailsworth sewers are connected was again adequately maintained by Stroud Rural District Council. Of course the costs are shared proportionately between Nailsworth Urban District Council, Stroud Urban District Council and Stroud Rural District Council.

(c) Connections to sewers

Some thirty-six new connections were made to the sewers comprising twenty-nine new dwellings and seven existing dwellings connected for the first time. The rate of connection of existing dwellings has slowed in proportion to the levelling off of improvement grants.

(d) Additional lengths of sewer

Two new lengths of sewer were laid during the year. One to serve the twelve new Council houses at Lawnside and the other to connect the new secondary modern school to the existing sewer.

(e) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth

Rockness and part of Walkley Wood remains unsewered as does Pinfarthings, parts of Watledge and parts of Windsoredge. Rockness and Walkley Wood appear to be in most urgent need of this service although more development appears likely to take place at Watledge and Pinfarthings. The Council may feel that it is time these areas were again considered for sewerage.

(f) **Private Cesspools**

Thirteen cesspools were emptied by Stroud Rural District Council's purpose made vehicle and the contents discharged into the trunk sewer. The occupiers of the dwellings paid for this service.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Once again I am happy to report good service and excellent co-operation by Mr. H. F. Critchley and his staff, who undertake this service for Nailsworth Urban District Council.

Report on Refuse Collection and Disposal by Mr. H. F. Critchley, F.F.S., M.Inst.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H., Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Stroud Rural District Council.

As in previous years, collection of household refuse from Nailsworth has been carried out on their behalf by the Stroud Rural District Council.

A weekly service is given, the main collecting day being Monday.

During 1961 a new Dennis vehicle was delivered and has been used in Nailsworth. This is a rear-loading compression type, fitted with a special dust eliminating rear shutter which means that all the refuse is fully enclosed. When fully loaded it holds about 5—6 tons of refuse. This large load makes it economical since frequent visits to the refuse tip are eliminated. Special salvage compartments are provided and generally the vehicle has a smart appearance, which has been frequently commented on.

A similar, but slightly smaller vehicle, purchased in 1958, is also used, together with a special narrow 6 cubic yard type for small and difficult roads, which the larger ones are unable to negotiate.

The few complaints received have been investigated and dealt with and generally I hope that a satisfactory service is given.

A fair amount of salvage is picked up, although much is, I believe, disposed of locally.

It may be of interest to record that in all during the year 587 tons of salvage were collected and sold, the gross receipts amounting to £4,392.

All the refuse from the three District Councils was disposed of at the Gannicox Tip. This is a land reclamation scheme to produce badly needed playing fields from two disused gravel pits. The whole site of 3—4 acres is being brought up to the level of the adjoining playing field used by the Girls' Technical School. Tipping started in August 1960 and will finish early in 1962.

All necessary Public Health Control measures have been carried out and although at the beginning grave fears were expressed by the residents of houses which surround the tip, very few complaints were received of a minor nature only.

A new tip is already earmarked at Thrupp. It is some 8 acres in extent and will eventually be used as the site for a new Primary School.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 **RODENT CONTROL**

	Visits	Baits laid	Poison baits laid
Agricultural premises ..	0	0	0
Private dwellings ..	65	25	195
Business premises ..	0	0	0
Sewers	87	24	26

This work was mostly done by Mr. D. Lodge before he left the Council's employ. There was a decrease in the number of infestations occurring in premises, but an increase of infestations in the sewers and streams.

INSECT CONTROL

No cases of fleas, bed bugs, cockroaches etc. came to our notice this year. The ravages of various wood boring beetles in Council and private properties seems to be on the increase.

Wasps and bees nests were again treated by this Department. When nests occurred on private property the occupiers were charged for the service but nests occurring on highways, etc. were dealt with as a service by this Department.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937—1961 **PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Part I of the Act

- 1. INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	32	33	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises).	2	5	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	34	38	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	(1) Existing Not found to be adequate (2) Remedied	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

There have been no Outworkers employed in the Nailsworth Urban District during 1961.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE (Section 34)

With the coming into force of the 1961 Act these duties were transferred to the Fire Authority. All files and information available were given to the Fire Prevention Officers of the County Council.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

During the year all four farms in the Area were visited, when it was found that the sanitary conveniences complied with the provisions of the Act.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

Number of licensed petroleum stores	16
Number of inspections	9
Number of notices served	0

Stroud Urban District Council

Chairman:

Mrs. P. E. PARKER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

G. H. BULLOCK, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. WILSON, Esq.

Councillors:

A. E. Bullock, Esq.

T. B. Cameron, Esq.

H. L. Dean, Esq.

J. R. Edwards, Esq.

Mrs. L. M. Fern

V. F. P. Frowen, Esq.

D. C. O. Hargest, Esq.

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

J. Hillier, Esq.

F. W. Jenkinson, Esq.

T. John, Esq., J.P.

D. Johnson, Esq.

J. Nottingham, Esq.

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

D. S. Smith, Esq.

T. A. Strange, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. G. CRITCHLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

First Additional Public Health Inspector:

V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I.

Second Additional Public Health Inspector:

T. H. PORTLOCK, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil

P. W. E. BIRD

Pests Officer:

J. H. R. MATTHEWS

Public Health Department Clerks:

Mrs. M. J. COOPER, Mrs. A. DULLEA

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

STATISTICS, 1961

(a) General Statistics:

Area of District	2,779 acres
Population (1961 Census) Est.	17,461
Population (Registrar General, 1961) ..	17,360
Estimated number of inhabited houses ..	5,640
Rateable value at 1.4.61	£258,594
Estimated produce of Penny Rate ..	£1,096

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics:

Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	120	134	254
Illegitimate	3	8	11
	—	—	—
	123	142	265
	—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	15.26
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	17.4
Comparability Factor for Births	1.02
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud U.D. is	15.57
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	4.1%

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	2	2	4
	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	14.9
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..	19.1
Total Live and Still Births	269

DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	4	1	5
	—	—	—

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
Male	1 week	Pulmonary Artery Atresia	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male	2 months	Asphyxia — Inhaled Stomach Contents (Misadventure)	At Home
Male	9 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	6 days	Intracranial Haemorrhage	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male	2 days	Kernicterus	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Stroud Urban District, per 1,000	
Live Births	18.9
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales per 1,000	
Live Births	21.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	19.7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	3	1	4

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, Stroud Urban District, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age)

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	2	1	3

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births, Stroud Urban District	11.3
---	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	32.2
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, Stroud Urban District	26.0

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Stroud Urban District	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	0.34

Deaths

199 deaths were registered in the Stroud Urban District during 1961. Of these 149 took place in the District and 50 were inward transfers.

	Male Deaths	Female Deaths
In District	68	81
Inward Transfers	30	20
	98	101

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District	.. .. .	63.9 years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District	.. .. .	75.5 years
Average age of all deaths in Stroud Urban District	.. .. .	70.0 years
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	.. .. .	12.0
Crude Death Rate in Stroud Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	.. .. .	11.46
Comparability Factor for Deaths	.. .. .	0.91
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for the District is	.. .. .	10.22

60 additional deaths which occurred within the Urban District were classified as Outward Transferable Deaths and have been transferred to other Local Authorities.

Causes of Deaths

	M.	F.	Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—	—	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	Neoplastic deaths = 27
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	7	1	8	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	6	14	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	Vascular deaths = 115
Diabetes	—	3	3	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	10	22	
Coronary disease, angina	21	17	38	
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4	
Other heart disease	16	33	49	
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2	
Influenza	1	1	2	
Pneumonia	4	5	9	
Bronchitis	3	1	4	
Other disease of respiratory system	3	—	3	
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	2	1	3	
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	—	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11	
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	—	2	
Suicide	4	3	7	
All other accidents	3	2	5	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	
	98	101	199	

Deaths in Hospitals

In the District

Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	29
Cashes Green Hospital	..	.	..	13

Outside the District

Gloucester Royal Hospital	..	..	..	20
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital	..	..		2
Standish Hospital	..	..	..	10
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood, Gloucester	..			4
Westbury Hall	..	..	..	2
Over Hospital	..	..	..	2
Horton Road Hospital	..	..	..	4
Lowestoft Hospital	..	..	..	1
Selly Oak, Birmingham	..	..	..	1
Salterley Grange Hospital, Leckhampton	..			2
St. Mary's, Portsmouth	..	..	..	1
Frenchay Hospital	..	..	..	1
Total :				92

Percentage of all deaths occurring in hospital = 46%.

Longevity Table

Age Group		Male	Female	Total
0— 1 years	..	4	1	5
1— 5 years	..	—	—	—
5— 10 years	..	—	—	—
10— 20 years	..	1	—	1
20— 30 years	..	4	1	5
30— 40 years	..	—	—	—
40— 50 years	..	5	2	7
50— 60 years	..	10	5	15
60— 70 years	..	26	22	48
70— 80 years	..	28	21	49
80— 90 years	..	18	36	54
90—100 years	..	1	10	11
Total :		97	98	195

Two women died at the age of 98.

Types of Cancer Deaths

	M.	F	Total
Bronchus and Lungs ..	7	1	8
Oesophagus	1	2	3
Stomach	1	2	3
Colon and Caecum ..	2	—	2
Rectum	—	2	2
Kidney	2	—	2
Urethra	1	—	1
Bladder	—	1	1
Prostate	1	—	1
Breast	—	1	1
Central Nervous System ..	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	16	10	26
	—	—	—

Months of the year in which deaths took place

Month	In District	Inward Transfers	Total
January ..	18	5	23
February ..	18	7	25
March ..	17	3	20
April	12	5	17
May	13	4	17
June	8	5	13
July	10	2	12
August	7	4	11
September ..	7	2	9
October	15	3	18
November ..	15	6	21
December ..	9	4	13
	—	—	—
	149	50	199
	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1961

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	2	—	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	11
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	13
Measles	11	41	45	57	52	205	12	3	—	—	426
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following immunisations and vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1961 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary ..	155(118)	10(2)	6(3)	6	8(1)	185(124)
Re-Vaccination	—	—	2	5(2)	19(1)	26(3)

The figures in brackets are vaccinations given at County Clinics and are included in the totals.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
G.P. ..	27	52	16	12	107
L.A. ..	74	88	7	—	169

WHOOPING COUGH—IMMUNISATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Primary Injections					
G.P. ..	26	55	16	20	117
L.A. ..	74	88	7	—	169
Booster Injections					
G.P. ..	—	3	4	9	16
L.A. ..	—	40	23	—	63

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Diphtheria					
L.A. (Primary) ..	—	—	—	14	14
(Booster) ..	—	—	4	126	130
G.P. (Primary) ..	—	—	—	1	1
(Booster) ..	—	—	1	1	2
Triple					
L.A. (Primary) ..	73	24	3	—	100
(Booster) ..	—	39	23	—	62
G.P. (Primary) ..	25	10	3	5	43
(Booster) ..	—	3	4	8	15
Diphtheria/Tetanus					
L.A. (Primary) ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster) ..	—	—	—	1	1
G.P. (Primary) ..	1	—	—	—	1
(Booster) ..	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough

L.A. (Primary)	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—
G.P. (Primary)	..	—	3	—	—	3
(Booster)	..	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases remaining on the Register at the 31st December, 1961, was 153, as compared with 171 in 1960. During the year a review of the District Register was carried out by the Chest Physician, Gloucestershire Chest Clinic.

Table showing Ages of New Cases, In-Transfers and Deaths

	New Cases				In-Transfers				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non Resp.		Resp.		Non Resp.		Resp.		Non Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years .	4	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—64 years .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
65 years & over	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	4	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	1

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Subscription Rooms in December, when 2,307 persons attended by appointment and Public Sessions. Of the 17 recalled for further investigation, there were found to be 1 case of active tuberculosis, 1 inactive and one case remained under observation. 2 non-tuberculous conditions were found. The Unit visited 4 local factories during the year, when 1,354 persons were X-rayed. 2 active tuberculous conditions were found, and one case remained under observation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

There were no cases during the year calling for action under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

93 Certificates were received in the Office during the year for stamping and counter-signature by the Medical Officer of Health, after the Certificates had been signed by the General Practitioners.

PART II

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1961, the eleventh which I have had the privilege to present. As in previous years it includes contributions by the Engineer and Surveyor, Housing Manager, and the Engineer and Manager of the Stroud District Water Board, and I am grateful to them for their kind co-operation.

1961 proved to be a year of sound progress in all aspects of the work of the Department. The eradication of unfit houses continued to be given maximum priority by the Council and it is anticipated that 1962 will see a large number of the outstanding properties represented and dealt with.

A 100% post mortem examination of all animals slaughtered in the district, for sale for human consumption, was again achieved. Perhaps it would be timely to remind the Council that the meat examined at the two slaughtering establishments at Ebley is consigned to numerous districts outside Stroud, and although an annual Ministry grant is received for the inspection of "export meat", the basis on which it is calculated is quite unrealistic. I regret to have to report that slaughtering on Sundays and during Bank Holiday weekends continued on the same scale as in previous years. Such has been the success of the Government's Tuberculosis Eradication Order that this disease in cattle has become almost a rarity, the percentage found affected in 1961 at the Abattoir being only 0.38.

The controlled refuse tip Scheme at Gannicox had almost been completed by the end of the year and it is pleasing to record that virtually no complaints were received.

The number of complaints from members of the public concerning extraneous matter in food again increased and it is apparent that they are now more willing to come forward and produce evidence. The fact that no proceedings were initiated does not mean that the Department's time has been wasted, for such investigations invariably afford an opportunity to advise on food hygiene techniques.

At the end of the year the central area re-development plan for Stroud was almost ready. Whilst the improvements that it will bring will be welcomed from a public health point of view, it will no doubt also produce certain difficulties. In particular, owners of shops and other premises which may be affected will be reluctant to carry out any improvements.

In the early part of the year the Department moved from No. 1 Lansdown to Tower Hill House, Hill Street. The property was acquired by the Council and has a most delightful setting, which rather belies the somewhat drab exterior. Members of the public quickly came to know the new offices and no difficulties were experienced.

We welcomed to the staff during the year Mr. T. H. Portlock of Birmingham, who settled in very quickly and will obviously be an asset to the Department. After several years of excellent service, Mrs. A. Dullea left us and was replaced by Miss J. Anderson.

As this report was being completed the Council and the Department suffered a grievous loss in the death of Dr. Douglas Cooper. He was a most conscientious and enthusiastic public health officer, greatly respected and liked by all with whom he came into contact. From a personal point of view, I would like to say how much I enjoyed working with him—a sentiment endorsed by all members of the Department's staff.

Finally, I would like to thank Councillor Mrs. P. E. Parker, J.P., in her dual capacity of Chairman of the Council and the Public Health Committee, and all members of the Council for their continued support. I would also express my appreciation of the excellent work carried out by my Deputy, Mr. Norman, and the staff of the Health Department, throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

The close co-operation which has always existed with officers of neighbouring Authorities continued during the year, whilst the usual good liaison with officers of other public authorities, with whom it has been necessary to work, was also maintained. In regard to the latter I would particularly like to acknowledge the assistance the Department has received from

- (i) The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (ii) H.M. Inspector of Factories.
- (iii) The County Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service.
- (iv) The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire.
- (v) The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.
- (vi) The Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Stroud area.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR

HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS

Dwelling houses inspected under Housing and Public Health Acts	658
Re-inspections of houses	531
Visits in connection with Council House applicants	577
Rent Act visits	7
Visits re. general complaints and nuisances	276
Miscellaneous visits (advice, information, etc.)	351
Visits re. caravan sites and moveable dwellings	72
Visits re. infestations	13
Visits re. Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and refuse disposal ..	177
Visits re. drainage	374
	<hr/>
	3,036
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FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE

Visits to slaughterhouses	1,586
Visits to food shops (butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc.) ..	385
Visits to mobile food shops	35
Visits to cafes and restaurants	134
Visits to canteens and kitchens (factories, schools and hospitals)	53
Visits to bakehouses	24
Visits to licensed premises	222
Visits to registered premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955)	23
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	2,462
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SAMPLING

Ice Cream—bacteriological	3
Milk—bacteriological	—
Milk—biological	—
Water—chemical and bacteriological	21
	<hr/>
	24
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GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Visits re. water supplies	49
Visits to swimming pool re. tests	75
Visits to watercourses	28
Visits re. infectious disease investigation	19
Visits and investigations re. atmospheric pollution	132
Visits to Schools	53
Visits to cinemas and places of entertainment	32
Visits to factories and outworkers	54
Visits to shops (Shops Act, 1950)	45
Visits to hairdressers' premises	29
Visits to farms	3
Visits to petroleum stores	164
Visits to pet shops	8
Visits to outdoor functions and entertainments:—	
General sanitation of sites	35
Food Hygiene	68
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	794
	<hr/>
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	6,316
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Total number of visits and inspections in connection with rodent control	2,742
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HOUSING

A. CLEARANCE AREAS

(i) HILL STREET (No. 1) AREA COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

All properties were demolished and the site cleared in 1957. At the end of the year no definite plans for the re-development of the area had been formulated, but as a temporary measure part of the site was in use as a car park.

(ii) BISLEY OLD ROAD/MIDDLE HILL/SUMMER STREET (No. 2) AREA COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1957

56 of the 57 houses in the area had been demolished by the end of the year. The tenant of the last house was re-housed in December and demolition was in hand. No definite plans have been approved as yet for the re-development of the area.

(iii) BATH PLACE (No. 3) AREA CLEARANCE ORDER, 1961

A small group of 4 houses at Bath Place was declared to be a Clearance Area in December and a Clearance Order was made. Confirmation of the Order by the Minister was awaited at the end of the year.

B. SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

It will be recalled that in 1955 local authorities were requested by the Minister to survey their districts and give an estimate of the number of unfit houses therein. He also asked that each authority should submit a five year programme containing proposals for dealing with these unfit houses. The five year period having ended, it became apparent that some re-assessment of the position should be made. As reported in 1960, 127 houses additional to the original 374, had fallen into an unfit category. 9 more became unfit in 1961, giving a total of 510. Thus the position at 31st December, 1961, showed that 205 unfit houses remained to be dealt with.

Bearing in mind the Council's decision to allocate 85% of new houses, or their equivalent, to slum clearance, with the exception of the old peoples' units which are to be subject to periodic review, the 205 remaining houses were placed in three phase lists according to their priority from a public health aspect. Phase 1 contained mainly those houses which it was considered should be dealt with as soon as possible in order to complete the clearance of certain terraces and blocks of property where individual action had already been initiated. The houses placed in Phase 2 were considered to have a public health priority over those in Phase 3. The latter phase included those with inherent structural defects which rendered them unfit, although generally they were not as poor as the majority of the demolition category houses.

Despite the fact that 29 unfit houses only were made the subject of formal action during the year, there was every indication that 1962 would see a big step forward in dealing with the problem.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES UP TO 31.12.61

(i)	Number of houses demolished	132
(ii)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	120
(iii)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	53
(iv)	Total number dealt with to date	305
(v)	Percentage of total dealt with to date	59.8
(vi)	Number of houses remaining to be dealt with	205

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, T. G. ASKEW, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E. NEW HOUSES, FLATS AND BUNGALOWS

(i)	Number of Council Houses and Bungalows erected 1961	2
(ii)	Number of Council Flats erected 1961	35
(iii)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses and Bungalows erected 1961	78
(iv)	Number of Council Houses and Bungalows under construction 31.12.61	54
(v)	Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.61	109
(vi)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses and Bungalows under construction 31.12.61	55

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(vii)	Total number of Discretionary Grants authorised in 1961 ..	19
(viii)	Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	129
(ix)	Total number of Standard Grants authorised in 1961 ..	22
(x)	Total number improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme	44

D. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER F. J. PUGH, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.

At the 31st December, 1961, the total number of applicants on the waiting list (excluding slum clearance) was 346. Of these, 109 applications were in respect of aged persons, 78 from tenants occupying fit houses, and the remainder from applicants without a home of their own.

During the year 72 families were re-housed, 31 of them occupying new properties, and the remainder in re-lets.

During the current year numerous transfers and exchanges were arranged between tenants to make the best use of the accommodation. Six exchanges were also arranged with tenants from other authorities.

The first of the Council's schemes for grouped dwellings, with a Warden, for aged persons was completed and occupied during the year under review. This comprised 16 flats with a communal lounge and Warden's accommodation, at Malvern Gardens, Cashes Green. A similar scheme comprising 25 bungalows is being developed at Farmhill, and plans are in hand for the completion of two more in other areas in the future.

Improvement Scheme

The improvement of the pre-war Council houses, which involves the installation of hot water systems and wash-hand basins is proceeding satisfactorily, and half the scheme (300 houses) has now been completed.

Repairs and Maintenance

Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout the year with the general maintenance of Council houses, due mainly to labour shortages, particularly in the plumbing trade. During the latter part of the year considerable difficulty was also experienced, due to prolonged absenteeism through illness or accident. This, coupled with the inclement weather conditions (frost, gales, etc.) caused considerable delay in dealing with repairs.

Refrigerator Rental Scheme

Whilst the initial demand for the renting of refrigerators from the Council seems to be satisfied, the scheme continues to be very popular, particularly during the spring and summer. At the present time there have been over 400 refrigerators installed, and the annual income from this source is approximately £2,500.

E. RENT ACT

Certificates of Disrepair applied for, issued and cancelled

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(i)	Number of applications for certificates	.. .. .	1
(ii)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	.. .. .	Nil
(iii)	Number of decisions to issue certificates		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	.. .. .	1
	(b) in respect of all defects	.. .. .	Nil
(iv)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.. .. .	1
(v)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.. .. .	Nil
(vi)	Number of certificates issued	.. .. .	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(vii)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates (including second applications)	.. .. .	Nil
(viii)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.. .. .	Nil
(ix)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	.. .. .	Nil
(x)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	.. .. .	Nil

F. STATUTORY OVERCROWDING

Five cases of statutory overcrowding were reported upon during the year, four of the properties concerned being Council houses. Most were due to natural increases in families, although in one case it was necessary to serve an abatement notice and this was complied with. The remaining cases will be dealt with when suitable housing accommodation becomes available.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

A. GENERAL

As usual both the Ebley Abattoir and Bacon Factory were again in use for the slaughtering and dressing of animals for human consumption.

Although working hours of slaughtermen were slightly reduced by virtue of a national trade agreement, slaughtering at The Abattoir continued seven days a week except for an occasional Saturday or Sunday during a Bank Holiday weekend, when it was usual to work on the Bank Holiday Monday. Evening work on the whole was somewhat reduced.

At the Bacon Factory, for at least three days in the week, slaughtering commenced at 7.30 a.m. when two officers were required for duty until mid-morning. Although the number of pigs dressed and slaughtered again decreased compared with last year's figure, the actual slaughtering and inspection time was much the same owing to shortage of labour on the dressing line.

B. EBLEY ABATTOIR

Throughout the year the Abattoir has been run satisfactorily from a public health point of view under the private management of the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd.

Most of the requirements under the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations have now been complied with, including the provision of a new covered lairage incorporating part of the original lairage. This should be entirely adequate for the slaughtering capacity of an Abattoir of this size. The provision of a gut cleaning room, a condemned meat and detention room, all of which can be incorporated in the existing structure, will complete the programme to bring the Abattoir up to the standard required by the Regulations. While these additional items will not be completed before the Appointed Day (1st July, 1962), it is certain that by the end of the year the entire programme of additions and alterations will be fulfilled.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was again very low, exactly the same number of animals as last year being found to be affected, namely 7 young cattle and 5 cows. In nearly all these cases the animals came from within the County and the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed. No cases of congenital tuberculosis in calves were discovered.

C. TUBERCULOSIS ORDER AND TUBERCULOUS REACTORS

This year no cattle were consigned to the Abattoir under either of these categories by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the latter case probably due to the Ministry's policy of putting the slaughtering of the animals out to contract.

D. TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF COWS SLAUGHTERED AT EBLEY ABATTOIR DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS AND FOUND TO BE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

1952	—	19.05%	1957	—	29.20%
1953	—	18.32%	1958	—	17.49%
1954	—	26.15%	1959	—	26.82%
1955	—	27.89%	1960	—	.89%
1956	—	26.40%	1961	—	.59%

E. BACON FACTORY

The number of pigs slaughtered and dressed in the Bacon Factory again showed a decrease on the previous year, the difficulties of the English Bacon Industry having shown little signs of improvement.

Details of pigs slaughtered and dressed at the Bacon Factory for the past six years

1956	—	27,913	1959	—	28,627
1957	—	26,685	1960	—	19,686
1958	—	30,393	1961	—	16,004*

*This figure includes 1,821 pork pigs killed and dressed at the Bacon Factory for the Abattoir.

As in the case of the Abattoir, all the required improvements may not be implemented by the Appointed Day, 1st July, 1962, but it is hoped that all will be completed within a short period after that date.

F. CASUALTY ANIMALS

83 casualty animals were admitted to the Abattoir and Bacon Factory for emergency slaughter during the year, comprising 23 cattle, 8 calves, 28 sheep, 18 pigs and 6 sows. Of these animals it was found necessary to condemn, as unfit for human consumption, 7 cattle, 2 calves, 2 sheep, 3 pigs and 1 sow, while in 11 cases it was found necessary to condemn a part carcase.

G. ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out, particular attention being paid to casualty animals.

H. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

There were no outbreaks of diseases such as Foot and Mouth or Swine Fever which seriously affected the slaughter of animals at either the Abattoir or Bacon Factory.

I. POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND CARCASSES, PART CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,291	844	285	8,409	17,734
Number inspected	2,291	844	285	8,409	17,734
All Diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	11	1	4	44
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	551	455	7	246	3,132
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	24.09%	55.21%	2.81%	2.97%	17.99%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	7	5	—	—	218
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.31%	0.59%	—	—	1.24%
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

J. TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER ORGANS CONDEMNED

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption—12 tons 10 cwt.

K. CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at The Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

Cattle

Actino-bacillosis	Abscesses
Generalised Oedema	Johnes Disease
Pyelo-nephritis	Liver Fluke
Multiple Tumours	Injuries and Bruising

Calves

Umbilical Pyaemia	Pneumonia
Oedema	Immaturity

Sheep

Injuries and Bruising (Dog Worrying)	Emaciation
Lambing	Parasitic Infections

Pigs

Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Swine Erysipelas
Leukaemia	Multiple Abscesses
Septic Pneumonia	Multiple Tumours
Jaundice	Injuries and Bruising

L. CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Only one case was found in 1961, a degenerate single cyst in a heifer.

Comparative percentages for last eight years

1954	—	1.23 %	1958	—	0.79 %
1955	—	0.68 %	1959	—	0.38 %
1956	—	0.81 %	1960	—	0.66 %
1957	—	0.58 %	1961	—	0.032 %

M. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

24 lbs.	Bacon	55 tins	Soup
15 lbs.	Ham	197 tins	Milk
2	Chickens	213 tins/packets	Cereals,
2 doz.	Chicken Cutlets		Sweetened foods and
54 lbs.	Wet Fish		flavouring compounds
217 tins	Meat & Meat Products	7½ lbs.	Butter
558 tins	Vegetables	93 packets/cartons	Cheese
843 tins	Fruit and Preserves	161 cartons	Confectionery
176 tins	Fish	4 doz.	Crumpets

The principal reason for condemnation of these foods was decomposition at various stages, although in some cases it was due to damaged packaging, especially glass. Once again the ready co-operation of the food trade proved to be most helpful to the Department and was appreciated.

N. THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (MEAT INSPECTION GRANT) REGULATIONS

These Regulations provide for the payment of special exchequer grants to local authorities who are required to inspect export meat, that is meat in excess of local requirements. A grant of £349 was received for the year ending 31st March, 1961. The actual cost of inspecting "export" meat is considerably in excess of this figure and the formula on which the Ministry grant is based remains unrealistic.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Bristol Public Health Laboratory and the County Public Analyst's Department were again available for the submission of samples and for advice during 1961, and together they provided an excellent service.

Samples that are submitted include water, milk, ice cream, smoke filters, meat specimens, food containing extraneous matter and faecal specimens.

MILK

The responsibility for licensing passed to the County Council, as Food and Drugs authority, in October, 1960. However, the Department's officers have continued to take a keen interest in the milk supplied in the District and a close liaison has been maintained with the appropriate County Council officers in regard to any difficulties or complaints that have arisen.

ICE CREAM

(a) SAMPLING

7 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	4
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	1
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	2

(b) ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) etc. REGULATIONS, 1947—1952

There has been no change with respect to premises coming within the provisions of these Regulations, one firm only manufacturing ice cream and using the cold mix method.

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Food businesses are listed below having regard to the main type of food trading carried on. Most premises are, in fact, used for several different types of food trading.

Food Manufacturing

						Totals
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	8
Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	2
						— 12

Preparation and retail sale

Cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	6
						— 22

Retail sale only

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fish and Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	5
General Food shops	..	..	..	..	..	93
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	9
						— 128

Factory, School and Institutional catering facilities

..	30
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Licensed premises

Public	..	..	..	..	..	47
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	6
						— 53

Warehouses 6

Unlicensed Hotels and Guest Houses .. 6

257

Registered Premises

Enumerated below are a number of food businesses included in the above total, but which by reason of their nature are registered by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	1
Storage and sale only of Ice Cream	..	..	..	48
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	..	..	..	6
				— 55

FOOD HAWKERS

This definition applies in the main to mobile food shops based and/or operating within the Urban District. There is no doubt as to the valuable public service they perform and they are, generally, satisfactorily equipped in relation to food hygiene requirements. The human element, again, is found to merit persistent attention.

Premises registered	.. .. .	4
Firms and individuals registered as hawkers	.. .. .	9
Vehicles in use as mobile shops	.. .. .	14
Open stalls	.. .. .	1

LICENSED PREMISES

Good progress has been maintained by the Brewery Company concerned in their programme for the modernisation and improvement of licensed houses in the area. Several major reconstruction schemes were completed during the year and generally a good standard of hygiene was attained.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

The stage appears to have been reached when virtually all food businesses in the Urban District are reasonably well provided with the equipment and facilities consonant with sound food hygiene.

Nevertheless, it is clear that much is still to be done in terms of education of food handlers—indeed, of the human element on both sides of the counter—to a proper understanding and practice of the principles of food hygiene. Stainless steel, hot water and the like do not of themselves ensure freedom from the risk of food poisoning; their proper maintenance and use are essential. While the inspection of premises is the best practicable form of education for those engaged in the food trades, the wider education of the public at large is feasible only through the medium of lectures, the press and so on. Opportunities for this latter type of education are unfortunately not as common as could be desired, though full advantage has been taken of those opportunities which have occurred.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

Several complaints of this nature were received during the year.

CAKE

One complainant produced a nail which she alleged had stuck in her mouth after eating the remains of a fruit cake purchased from a local shop about 2 weeks previously. There was no fruit cake left and the history was rather vague. A visit was paid however

to the baker in question, and nails from the wooden cases of imported dried fruit on the premises were found to be similar to the one produced by the Customer. Although there was insufficient evidence to take proceedings, such an occurrence was no doubt a timely reminder to the producer that constant care must be taken at all stages of food production.

In another case a piece of material in cake was identified by the Public Analyst as stout cotton material approximately 3" x 1" with red stains. It was suggested it might be a portion of one of the bags used for the ingredients of the cake, the red stains being derived from the cherries in the cake. The product was pre-packed and imported from France. A warning against offences of this nature was given to the manufacturer's local agent.

Other complaints included one concerning a small splinter of wood in a sponge cake. This, it was suggested, may have been from one of the wooden trays used for conveying the cakes. The matter was taken up directly with the manufacturers.

BREAD

A complaint of dark foreign matter found in a loaf of bread, sold in an adjoining district, but produced in this area, was shown microscopically to be soiled dough with husk and fibres. The proprietor of the bakery was advised on the measures he should adopt to ensure against a recurrence of the incident. Other complaints concerned bread and pikelets in which mould growth had developed prematurely. Both complaints were followed up. In the latter instance a visit to the self service store showed pre-packed cakes with mould growth. These were immediately withdrawn from sale and the Manager instituted a daily surveillance of such products, since when no such complaints have been received.

FISH RISSOLES

Investigation of a complaint that pre-packed fish rissoles had an objectionable smell indicated that the cartons might have been the cause. This was referred to the manufacturers, who upon inspection of their carton stock, formed the opinion that they had been insufficiently waxed. The rissoles were supplied in an alternative pack until new cartons were obtained.

Numerous other matters were brought to the attention of the Department and although some were not serious, all were investigated. In a few instances inspectors have been called where there has been disagreement between purchaser and vendor over the quality of fitness of articles of food. In each case the parties concerned have been satisfied with the action taken.

LECTURES ON FOOD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Members of the Health Department Staff gave several talks to various bodies during the year. These included the local Branch of the British Red Cross and the VI form of Stroud High School for Girls.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS PREMISES

Several new hairdressing establishments were opened during the year, a number of visits being necessary in each case in order to advise the proprietors concerned of the Byelaws which are in force under the Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956.

Total number of premises	..	..	..	..	26
Total visits paid	..	..	..	..	29
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	..	3
Number of premises registered during the year	..	..	..	..	6
Total number registered as at 31.12.61	..	..	..	..	20

WATER SUPPLY

A. REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT BY A. N. PETERS, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., ENGINEER AND MANAGER, STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

(i) Sources of supply and means of storage and distribution

The supply to the Urban District is mainly from the water pumped at Chalford to the Covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. From the Covered Service Reservoir an elevated tank is fed and this supplies the houses above the Reservoir.

In order to supply new housing developments during the year, the following additional mains were laid:—

- 2" main — Chapel Court, Uplands.
- 3" & 4" mains — Glevum Estate, Rodborough.
- 4" main — Upper Summer Street.

(ii) Quality and Quantity

The water supply in the Urban area was maintained in a satisfactory state both in quantity and quality during the year. The rainfall was below the average, a wet Spring being followed by a cool Summer and an exceptionally dry Autumn.

(iii) Results of Analysis

Description of Samples	No. of Samples	B. Coli. per 100 mls. (Non-Faecal)					
		0	1	2	5	10	25
Untreated Water	6	1	—	—	3	—	2
Water as supplied to consumer	37	36	—	1	—	—	—

(iv) Plumbo solvent action

The water supply has no plumbo solvent action.

(v) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination

All water is chlorinated and no other action was necessary during the year.

(vi) Details of dwelling houses supplied from public mains and population served

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	5,430
Estimated number of population supplied	17,410

Of the 5,430 houses, approximately 110 draw water from standpipes, involving some 250 population. The number has again decreased following the demolition or modernisation of older properties.

B. WORK IN CONNECTION WITH WATER SUPPLY CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(i) General

During the year 14 samples of water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and one to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

(ii) Mains water

Samples taken from a large external storage tank showed contamination which was considered to be due to an unsatisfactory cover. This matter was remedied following notice to the owner.

(iii) Spring and well water

A well supplying water to four cottages on the perimeter of the District was sampled and on each occasion found to be polluted. Mains water was within a reasonable distance, although no main sewer was available. Following discussions with the owners concerned, two of the cottages were provided with mains water but by the end of the year the owner/occupiers of the other two had still not connected.

One cottage, served by a spring which was found to be polluted in 1960, was connected to mains water during the year.

All other sources sampled proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—STRATFORD PARK

REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(a) General Description

A full description of the Pool was contained in the 1960 Report. Additional areas have been paved and some permanent seating provided on the terraces. The Pool is now under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. Elias.

(b) Source of Water for Filling

Water is still obtained from the spring above the Pool and the latest Public Analyst's Report was as follows:—

Date taken — 21.6.61.

Physical Characteristics — Clear, bright, colourless, no odour.
Reaction pH 7.2. No charring or odour on igniting solids.

			All results in parts per million
Total dissolved solids	..	..	510
Loss on ignition	..	..	128
Mineral Matter	..	..	382
Total hardness	..	..	328
(a) Permanent	..	..	95
(b) Temporary	..	..	233
Chlorine (as Chloride)	..	..	18
Free Ammonia	..	..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	0.05
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	0.40
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	Nil
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron	..	..	Nil

Remarks:- Chemically satisfactory. The high loss on ignition figure is the only unusual feature.

(c) Method of Water Treatment and Cleaning Pool

The method of treatment continues to be satisfactory. A certain amount of internal corrosion on the filter tanks has been treated, and sand replaced where necessary. The Pool was drained, cleaned, re-painted and re-filled in accordance with annual practice. A new pipe has been laid to divert the drain from the sewerage system into the lake and the opportunity has been taken of improving the circulation to the Children's Pool at the same time. The OSPA Suction Sweeper referred to in last year's report

has been used to clean the floors of both pools during the season, with very satisfactory results.

(d) **Bacteriological Examination**

Regular tests were carried out by the Pool Superintendent and the Public Health Department to check residual chlorine and pH values. The Public Analyst's bacteriological report on samples taken from the Pool was excellent, as follows:—

Date taken : 21.6.61.

		Main Pool Inlet	Outlet	Children's Pool
Probable number per 100 ml.				
Coliform bacilli	.. ..	0	0	0
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	.. ..	0	0	0
Colony Count Yeastrel Agar				
1 day @ 37°C	.. ..	0	1	2
3 days @ 22°C	.. ..	3	2	8

SURVEY OF SCHOOLS

A survey of all the schools in the Urban area was carried out during the year, particular attention being paid to washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and so on. From an analysis of the results it was shown that several had insufficient sanitary and washing facilities in relation to the numbers of pupils. One particularly disturbing feature was the lack of hot water for personal washing in many schools whilst in others hot water was only available in the winter months. In view of the policies of the Health Authorities in the country to improve standards of personal hygiene, it would appear fundamental that hot water should be available in schools at all times for washing purposes.

Staff facilities in many instances were either quite inadequate or lacking altogether.

The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector discussed the matter with representatives of the County Health Department, who agreed to take up a number of the points raised.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(i) New installations

There were two applications for prior approval under Section 3 of the Act.

(ii) Statutory action

No statutory action was necessary during the year.

B. VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION & IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

132 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. The majority of the larger factories in the district have oil fired boilers and generally there was little cause for complaint. Occasional nuisances arose, mainly from solid fuel fired boilers, these occurring not so much because of bad stoking technique but more because of the inability of firms to obtain suitable supplies of fuel.

At the same time it does appear that in two or three factories the plant is hardly capable of producing sufficient steam in very cold weather for the dual purposes of production and space heating, and they have been asked to consider the provision of additional boilers.

Two factories, one school and one large office block, converted to oil firing in 1961 and it is anticipated that two factories will convert in 1962.

The burning of waste engine oil in garages by means of an adapted appliance for the purpose of space heating again gave rise to nuisances and contraventions from time to time. The firms concerned were again informed of the need to make one person responsible for the control of the appliances, as the trouble was found to be due to adjustments being made to the plant by inexperienced employees.

C. MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1961 was a somewhat difficult year from the point of view of measurement, as in August the system of recording was changed from the Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide method to the Daily Volumetric apparatus. In passing, I am sure that the Council would wish me to record their thanks to the proprietors of the Gaumont Cinema and the Headmistress of the Girls' High School, for their kindness in allowing the Department to site the Gauges and Peroxide cylinders at their premises for the past six years.

The new apparatus has certain advantages over the old. One important feature is that it actually measures the amount of suspended matter in the air ("smoke") and not just the amount of grit as previously. Furthermore, a daily determination of pollution can be made without the relatively costly procedure of submitting monthly samples to the Laboratories for analysis.

Some troubles were experienced at the start with the new apparatus, whilst in December the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research amended the basis of calculation and recording with the result that the Council's records to date had to be revised.

D. DEPOSIT GAUGES AND LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

The results for 1961 were as follows:—

Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Candles

Month 1961	Rainfall in inches		Deposit of Grit in Tons per Square Mile		Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq.cm. per Day	
	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School
January ..	3.05	2.75	11.49	6.00	2.28	1.60
February ..	1.04	1.81	5.63	7.20	1.97	0.76
March ..	0.98	0.78	11.06	5.71	1.57	0.98
April ..	4.14	3.73	16.17	5.19	1.33	0.96
May ..	0.79	0.79	6.51	5.42	0.74	0.43
June ..	2.01	2.01	6.16	7.48	0.58	0.29
July ..	1.81	2.07	4.58	5.03	0.13	0.13

APPRAISAL OF RESULTS BY PUBLIC ANALYST

The Gaumont Cinema and Girls High School sites gave the following data for the year and this is compared with earlier years.

The Stroud Survey

Average SO₃ mgms. per 100 sq.cm. per day

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Gaumont Cinema ..	1.23	0.77	0.88	1.32	1.41	0.81
Girls High School ..	0.73	0.54	0.67	0.76	0.95	1.21
	(7 months)					

Rainfall in inches per year

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Gaumont Cinema ..	13.8	40.4	28.6	34.6	27.9	24.1
Girls High School ..	13.9	38.4	28.9	31.7	26.7	23.0
	(7 months)					

Deposit in tons per sq.mile

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Gaumont Cinema ..	61.5	145.5	126.1	154.9	115.9	171.7
Girls High School ..	42.0	94.3	68.9+	74.5	60.5	82.2
	(7 months)					

| for the period of 11 months.

The observations at The Gaumont Cinema and The Girls High School ceased at the end of July when the Authority decided to install the continuous Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus in place of the rain gauge and lead peroxide cylinder. The laboratory will check the smoke recordings.

It is perhaps debatable whether one can fairly compare the past year's observations with previous full years, but the trends are that the sulphur pollution has worsened as compared with 1960 and 1959 and is back to the 1958 and 1957 levels. The deposited matter at the Gaumont Site is at about its lowest recorded figure since 1956 and is also considerably less than 1960 at the Girls School site. The rainfall figures follow the trend of the whole area under survey from this laboratory and indicate a relatively dry year.

Daily Volumetric Apparatus

Month 1961	Conc. of suspended matter ("Smoke") in micrograms/Cu.M.			Conc. of SO2 in micrograms/Cu.M.		
	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value
Part August ..	110	10	50	26	Nil	8
September ..	110	10	60	29	3	10
October ..	180	10	60	29	Nil	12
November ..	400	25	120	69	4	21
December ..	640	20	150	142	5	28

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	10	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	107	41	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	117	51	3	Nil

2. Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME

The Council continued to operate this scheme at a charge of 7/- per bin per year. A further 70 bins were supplied by the Council, together with 2 replacements. 13 rated occupiers provided bins themselves following the service of informal notices.

No. of visits in connection with refuse collection and Dustbin Maintenance Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Number of dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	80

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Little change has taken place regarding caravans in the district. The two main sites at Grange Farm and The Targets are being run down, whilst the individual sites remained fairly static in number. Planning consent was given towards the end of the year for a double site at Rodborough and three individual sites in other areas; good progress had been made by the owners concerned in implementing the Council's requirements and it is anticipated that they will be licensed early in 1962.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises within the district are licensed. Both were visited during the year, when it was found that the requirements of the Act were being complied with satisfactorily.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the district. Two premises are registered and these were inspected during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also for the surrounding districts.

Details for 1961

(i) Cases resulting from accidents within Urban District	..	Nil
(ii) Cases resulting from accidents outside Urban District	..	5
(iii) Essential cases within Urban District	.. ..	14
(iv) All other cases	.. ..	15

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

Under this Section it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the district, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

One case only was dealt with in 1961, the Council having to meet the balance of funeral costs amounting to £11. 15. 0d.

OFFENSIVE TRADE

There is only one offensive trade in the district—a gut cleaning and preparation premises. The high standard at this factory was maintained and no nuisance was caused.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL FIGURES FOR 1961

	Visits	Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid
Sewers	239	22	200
Local Authority Properties	280	84	259
Business Firms with Agreements ..	270	34	443
Business Firms without Agreements..	212	42	640
Private Dwellings	1,498	381	1,947
Miscellaneous	243	230	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	2,742	793	3,566
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(i) Trunk Sewers—Extensions, if any

No works have been carried out.

(ii) Internal Sewers—Extensions, if any

No works have been carried out.

(iii) Need for further Schemes or Extensions

The following developed areas still require to be sewered. The Westrip area, Painswick Road including Windsor Place and Callowell. A scheme to sewer the Westrip area will be carried out by the summer of 1962. Foul and surface water drainage will be provided in the Lightpill area during 1962.

(iv) Small sewage disposal plants

No works have been carried out.

(v) Any works of major maintenance

A length of sewer twenty-five feet deep has been re-laid in the Slad Valley. As a result of these works it will be possible to remove a considerable amount of infiltration water from the sewer.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

REPORT BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Refuse is collected throughout the district once each week with two collections in the shopping streets of the town. A work study investigation has proved worthwhile and productivity has increased by almost 50% as a result. It has been found possible to pay each refuse collector a bonus of £3 per week in recognition of increased productivity and achieve a saving estimated to amount to over £1,000 per year after bonus has been paid.

Refuse has been disposed of at Gannicox by controlled tipping. The scheme is run in conjunction with Stroud Rural District Council.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No new public conveniences have been constructed.

